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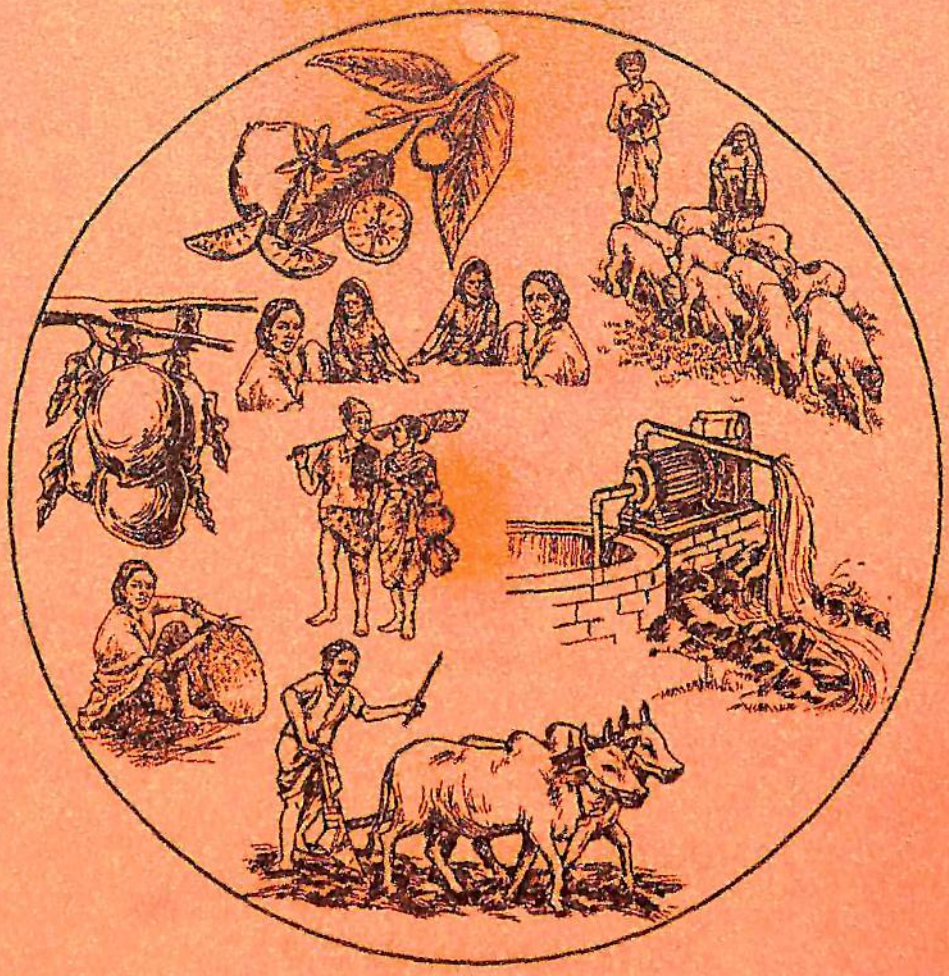
MID-TERM STATUS REVIEW-CUM-EVALUATION STUDY OF A.P. PARTICIPATORY TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFAD-II)

(Sponsored by Commisioner of Tribal Welfare, Government of A.P.)



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CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

N.O.CAMPUS, BEGUMPET, HYDERABAD - 500 016

ANDHRA PRADESH

FEBRUARY, 1999

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CHAPTER 0

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.0 Introduction

The Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal Development Project (IFAD-II) is being implemented in 28 watersheds covering 1016 tribal villages and 76810 families in five (5) ITDAs viz., Adilabad, Eturunagaram (Warangal District), Bhadrachalam (Khammam District), K.R. Puram (West Godavari District) and Sundipenta (comprises of Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Prakasam, Guntur, Ranga Reddy and Nalgonda Districts). A special strategy was adopted for identification of predominantly tribal villages/ habitations by fixing two norms. viz., **more than 70 per cent of the total population should be tribals and more than 70 per cent of the cultivated land should also belong to tribals.** In the Sundipenta project area, the majority of the tribals are chenchus forming more than 85 per cent of the total population living in a contiguous area located in six bordering districts.

1.1 Objectives

The overall objectives of the project are :

1. To raise income levels - ensure food security and improve the quality of life of the tribals, within the context of the traditional tribal environment, culture and values.
2. Promote greater self-reliance amongst communities on a sustainable basis; and
3. To reduce and reverse the degradation of the environment.

To meet the project objectives in light of the above components, the Government of Andhra Pradesh approached the IFAD, Rome for financial assistance. The loan agreement (Loan No.349-IN) was signed with IFAD on 13th May 1994 and sanctioned the Project with an outlay of Rs.18,550.64 lakhs for implementation from 1994-95 for a period of seven years.

The Commissioner, Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh entrusted to the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), the task of undertaking the critical Mid-Term Appraisal of the process evaluation of APPTDP to enable him to

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make mid-course corrections and provide the needed insights for the more effective implementation of a major public policy. The Study would enable him to assess whether the development process is moving in the desired direction and is capable of achieving the stipulated objectives of the programme. This would also enable the implementing agency to visualise the shortfalls in programme implementation and take corrective measures at an appropriate time.

As the entire study had to be completed within a short span of three months, it was not possible to take a larger sample. Hence, the study covered only 5 per cent of the sample schemes grounded up to 31st March, 1998. In all 652 schemes were covered from 80 villages of 30 mandals. These schemes were implemented in four consecutive years i.e., 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

1.2 Methodology and Sampling

The Study has been conducted through -

(a) Group discussions with the beneficiaries and village community;

(b) Physical verification of the schemes for quality assessment and an examination of the process involved;

(c) Collection of data relating to implementation process, scheme details, visits by officials and non-officials, nature of execution of work, peoples' participation, no. of works completed, formation of VTDAs, maintenance of assets, self help groups, meetings, training received etc.

The technical evaluation covered the percentage of survival, quality and quantity of work, recharging of wells, increase in soil fertility, increase in yield, employment generation, cost norms for implementation in the Study area, yield and output, changes in cropping pattern, water availability, income changes, change in employment, changes in asset position, their influence and impact etc., through a structured questionnaire; and

(d) Final discussions with the field staff and sectoral officers regarding implementation process and problems/ encountered during the course of implementation.

Multiple stratified random sampling method was adopted in identifying the schemes, villages and beneficiaries. At least one mandal was covered from each watershed and from each ITDA 3-5 mandals were selected, and from each mandal 2 to 3 villages were selected at random.

The Study was conducted between 1st and 31st July, 1998 and 31st August to 3rd September, 1998. It covered schemes implemented during the period of four (4) years period from 1994-95 to 1997-98, in five (5) ITDAs viz., Utnoor, Eturunagaram, Bhadrachalam, K.R.Puram and Sundipenta.

The scope of the Survey was mainly restricted to soil conservation works, small scale irrigation, horticulture, women development (thrift groups), satellite nurseries etc.

Main Findings

It was observed that, out of forty watersheds, 12 watersheds were not considered for development. Some of the settlements having less than 70 per cent of tribals were also not covered, under this programme as these are dispersed or out of sub-plan area. As some of these are backward villages and a majority of them residing are poor tribal households particularly, the Chenchu areas of Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy Districts by giving special emphasis to them and also allocating more funds for their development. The field observation in the Chenchu areas reveals that by providing irrigation and some extent land development the can develop on their own without further depending on the government. Hence, it is necessary, that all the villages and families left out of the programme have also to be identified, and cover them in future by providing required schemes and the necessary allocations.

The initial years were utilised for the purchase of material and equipment like computers, training of Project staff by sending them to various places, conducting workshops, orientation training programmes to monitoring staff, AOs, engineers etc. Besides, surveys for identification of irrigation potentialities and areas which need soil conservation works, and horticulture activities and formation of Village Tribal Development Association (VTDA) in the project villages for taking up developmental activities were taken up.

The Study observed that the process of selection of villages during the first and second years, was fairly good. In this process, preference was given to the remote and most backward villages, and therefore, the implementation process was delayed in these villages. During the implementation, certain areas and families within the selected villages have not been covered under any one of the scheme. Due to non-availability of required staff, and technical assistance and inadequacy of funds in the initial years, and the implementation of the programmes was delayed. Soil conservation works were started late but picked up in all the ITDAs.

2.0 Socio-economic and Demographic Conditions

The Study covered 429 households with a total population of 2428 of which 51.6% are male and the remaining 48.4% female. The adults in the productive age group of 15-55 form 50.8%. There are 938 females per 1000 males. The average size of a household in the Project area is 5.55. The majority are medium size family households (56.6%) consisting of 5-7 members.

There are more small farmer households (48%) followed by marginal farmers (24.7%). The Project area has more koya community (46.1%) followed by Gonds (19.3%). The koya community is predominant is in Eturunagaram, Bhadrachalam and K.R.Puram.

In the study area, 76.8% of households are illiterate; 14.4% have studied upto primary education. Among the eligible school going children, 67.4 per cent are actually going to school. The proportion of children studying in secondary education is very low (14.8%).

Due to absence of middle and high schools with in or near the villages, the secondary level education is inadequate. This leads to the children being engaged as wage labourers. **This aspect has to be taken care by upgrading the present primary schools to secondary and higher secondary schools.**

There are more cultivating farmers (76.6%) followed by labour households (20.4%). Across ITDAs, the cultivating farmers are more in Bhadrachalam. There are about 32% of the population is working in the study area including 4% of child labour. The school drop outs are employed as labourers.

The proportion of land under irrigation is 32%. Across ITDAs, Utnoor has less irrigated land (10%), whereas Eturunagaram has more (50%).

The percentage of area under irrigation is very low in Utnoor and other ITDAs. Hence, priority should be given to irrigation schemes by constructing the MI tanks/kuntas, check dams etc. for storage of rain water to be used for irrigation.

It is observed that only 13.7% of the houses are pucca houses in the project area. **The kutcha houses (thatched roof) which account for 68.8%, need to be improved through pucca housing programmes which may be implemented in all the ITDAs.** Kutcha houses are being reconstructed every alternate year with timber obtained by cutting the forests. **By constructing pucca houses, degradation of forests may be arrested to some extent.**

The Study reveals that there are more cultivators, and they are deriving benefits from the improved agricultural practices advocated by extention staff. However, these extention activities have to penetrate into the interior parts of tribal belt more intensively, to bring uniform development throughout. Frequent visits of extenion staff to the interior villages must be ensured to motivate the tribal farmers and to make them involved in agricultural and other developmental activities.

A positive sign of development is seen in labour households which has been achieved due to implementation of off-farm schemes. Some of the households became self-employed with the help of ISB activities, and goat and milch animal units which are doing well. After seeing this it is suggested that **more funds have to be allocated to the off-farm activities.** The unemployed educated youth should be assisted with such schemes for self-employment.

3.0 Process Evaluation

The major thrust of the Project is Natural Resource Development, and soil and moisture conservation measures such as small scale irrigation and water harvesting structure and horticulture. About 82% of the money was allocated for these activities. The achievement during the 4 years period, is only 51 per cent of the target.

The Study revealed that 96% of beneficiaries/ under various schemes, were identified on the basis of a household survey and selected in Gramsabha meetings conducted within the villages. About 62% of the households expressed the opinion that the Government Officials were the main source for giving information regarding the programmes. Hence, **it would be better if all the Senior Officers and Project Officers attend the motivation meetings/awareness camps, and PRA approach is followed in identification of village needs.**

About 87% of the households reveal that the schemes, were grounded in time and 67% of the schemes were given in the form of assets. About 60% of the beneficiaries were involved in the purchasing process.

Only 21% of the schemes were partially grounded. These comprise minor irrigation tanks/kuntas, check dams, soil and moisture conservation works etc. The works were initiated, but due to local problems, they were left uncompleted.

77% of beneficiaries, still retained the assets intact, and for 14 per cent, they are partially intact, particularly in horticulture schemes. Only 27% of schemes are in productive use. Most of the small scale irrigation, soil conservation, and horticulture schemes have not

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begun to yield any income because they were completed recently. Horticulture need 3 to 5 years period before they become productive.

In 96% of the cases, the quality of assets was good; 79% expressed the view that the selection of schemes was done as per their own choice. The potentiality of the village and suitability of the programmes were judged by the villagers themselves; whereas feasibility and technical aspects of the schemes had to be examined by the officials.

There have been no serious deviation from the programme guidelines and no leakages have been noticed. However, minor deviations were noticed in the implementation of soil conservation and minor irrigation programmes as indicated separately.

The agricultural officers and Village Liason Workers (VLWs) are playing an important/ vital role in contacting the people and in making them aware of soil conservation and irrigation works.

The soil and moisture conservation measures are necessary for increasing productivity and water harvesting structure are needed for improvement of the ground water table/storage of water for drinking and irrigation purposes. The impact on the economic conditions of the households can be seen in the form of increased yields, intensification of agriculture, change in cropping pattern etc., resulting in additional production.

The impact of soil conservation works as increased production is yet to be felt fully. There is a great need for gully control works. In many cases, **the farmers pointed out the need for land development, and bunding**. Less than 50% of their lands were covered under soil conservation measures so far.

The horticulture officials seem to be more concerned with distribution of saplings to fulfil the targets. The follow up action was found to be in adequate. Mortality rate of the fruit plants in horticulture programmes is very high (80%) due to various reasons, including negligence on the part of the beneficiaries to some extent.

Due to implementation of various schemes, on an average, for each household, 123 days of additional employment potential was created. This is a good positive sign of the programme. The employment created in small scale irrigation sector is 114 days; in soil conservation sector is 118 days; and in horticulture sector 41 days; ISB sector 312 days and in animal husbandry schemes 261 days.

Due to provision of irrigation facilities, and soil and moisture conservation measures there has been an increase in yields, a change in cropping pattern from cotton to soyabean, and from less remunerative crops like jowar/maize to paddy. There is multiple cropping by cultivating during Rabi season instead of growing a single crop. Due to soil conservation programme the area under rainfed paddy has increased to the extent of 2 acres per household and yield by 3.3 quintals per acre.

The average annual household income generated from all the schemes in Rs.1684. Irrigation schemes contributed Rs.3391; soil conservation works Rs.1425. For ISB sector, it is Rs.4275 per annum per household followed by animal husbandry schemes with Rs.2499.

The Sector-wise and ITDA-wise Findings of the study are presented hereunder :

The engineering staff and other functionaries of the minor irrigation division of each ITDA have conducted preliminary hydraulic surveys in the proposed villages and held discussion with the tribal committee to arrive at the feasibility of the irrigation scheme by using PRA methods. They prepared a micro-plan for all the project villages. The staff also held motivation/awareness meetings and formed the VTDAs for execution of irrigation and other developmental works. On the basis of these various works were undertaken and implemented in the respective villages.

The main objective of the project was peoples' participation in the execution of the work. The study team observed in some of the villages, that works were entrusted to outside contractors by VTDAs (15 per cent) and engineering Staff and deployment of labour was brought in from outside the villages (8.5 per cent). The quality work executed by the tribals was good when compared to the works executed by contractors.

As the villagers were not interested in participating in soil conservation works which involved hard work for land levelling and bunding, the officials engaged outside labour and bulldozers to complete the works.

In such situations, **more motivation meetings have to be held for involvement of tribals to ensure better quality of work.**

The Study concludes that **given necessary guidance, motivation and persuasion by the officials/NGOs, the community would participate in these activities. Hence, this may be ensured in future.**

4.0 Small Scale Irrigation

Of the total schemes sixty five per cent of the small scale irrigation works which were taken up are completed. Of which, 49 per cent of the schemes, the works were undertaken through VTDAs and in 11 per cent through contractors and the rest through the implementing agency. The participation of outside village labour is 20 per cent. In case 6.7 per cent of the works done through contractors the quality was poor, whereas in works in which 76 per cent of local people involved in the work, the quality of work was good (54%). In rest of the works, the quality is average.

Prior to the implementation of SSI schemes, 82 per cent of the people depended on rainfed cultivation and 15 per cent had irrigation facility under old wells. After completion of the schemes, 40 per cent of households increased their operated land and 34 per cent converted their dry land in to wet land. In 16% of the cases, intensification of cultivation, i.e., cultivating in both the seasons was seen. On an average, due to provision of irrigation under each scheme 24.16 per cent of the total land of the village got irrigation facilities.

The laid down procedures were followed in identifying the appropriate schemes by conducting Gramsabhas and PRAs. Not many deficiencies were observed in the irrigation schemes. In many cases, the works were undertaken and executed by the tribals where both men and women labour participated.

The Overall it was observed that in small scale irrigation schemes the execution of MI works through contractors who are deploying non-tribals in the works is still continuing. But as per IFAD norms, the works has to be executed by the tribals. Only a few tribals however are , involved in digging of wells which has happened wherever they were motivated and persuated by officials. The participation of tribals in the schemes is less in Bhadrachalam and Utnoor, followed by Eturunagaram. In these areas, more motivation meetings must be conducted for men and women for their effective participation in the works.

It is necessary to conduct more motivation meetings/ awareness camps to educate the tribals about the need for their participation in the developmental activities. This will give them an opinion that the works are for their benefit and that with their effective participation good quality of works can be ensured. In such cases they can attend to maintenance works even in the absence of engineers in emergency. Some of the youth have shown an interest and came forward to get work in making concrete structure. They can be encouraged accordingly and the needed training be provided to them.

In future, benami contractors/outside contractors and outside non-tribal labour can be avoided in the execution of works by motivating the local tribals.

Stone revitments which were to be provided for the embankment of all the tanks and kuntas had not been built in certain cases. As the Project area receives high rainfall, there is a threat, that the bunds of the tank might cave in, and there are chances of breaches. Hence, **cost provision has to be made for the cost of a revitment in the proposal itself for all tanks.**

Findings for each ITDA are presented below.

ITDA: Utnoor (Adilabad District)

All the schemes/works under small scale irrigation such as kuntas, tanks and check dams, are completed. The local people were involved during the implementation stage. The quality of construction is good except in Lakshettipet, where one of the kunta was washed away due to heavy water flows. The tribals of Maleboregam reported that the check dam/ anicut constructed was useful for them. They are able to get irrigation for 6-10 acres during rabi season, and drinking water for the animals. But officials have to motivate these people to remove silt the in the anicut time to time to increase water for storage. Soil conservation works in this village, could not be taken up till now, in the catchment of the anicut, may be completed to avoid silting of checkdams/ anicuts to a greater extent.

ITDA: Eturunagaram (Warangal District)

Most of the schemes were completed or were in the final stage of completion (formation of canals are in progress in the case of minor irrigation tanks). LI schemes and artesian wells, were completed, and the people are getting benefits from these schemes. They felt very happy about the scheme. Change in cropping pattern and increase in crop yields are also reported. In the case of minor irrigation tanks, local tribal people are involved in the works. They are able to which gives them wage employment for about three months. It is observed that maintenance of LI works at Veerapuram was not satisfactory. The officials may advise and persuade the beneficiaries to keep up proper maintenance as otherwise, the investment made on the scheme will go waste.

ITDA: Bhadrachalam (Khammam District)

The construction of minor irrigation tanks were just completed and some are under final stages (digging of canals and construction of sluice works are in progress. In this district it is observed that works were (minor irrigation works) entrusted to the contractors. On enquiry it reveals that engineers in consultation with the VTDAs has entrusted the works to the contractors. Local people and beneficiaries participation is minimal as these contractors engaged outside labour in the works. The officials could have motivated the local tribals for involvement in these works. Further, it is also observed that in certain cases the quality of

work was not satisfactory. Bunds have developed wide and deep cracks. In a year's time, due to heavy inflow/heavy rain there are possibilities of breaches. The villagers have also complained about the quality (V.R. Puram and Kunavaram mandals). But in Cherla mandal it is observed that the quality of construction of check dam as well as minor irrigation tanks is excellent. The people are also are deriving benefits from these schemes. They were also very much happy about the implementation of the schemes. They are now able to cultivate paddy during kharif season and some of them are cultivating rabi crops also under these schemes.

ITDA: K.R. Puram (West Godavari District)

The irrigation schemes such as check dam/anicuts and minor irrigation tanks are under final stage of completion. The quality of construction is good in the case of Jelugumilli mandal, when compared to Polavaram and Buttaigudem. The schemes are just completed and the people are enjoying the benefits and are very much happy. The irrigation schemes are completed but the soil conservation work are yet to be completed. It is suggested that these two works may be taken up simultaneously for better utilisation of the investments. In the case of Polavaram, Buttaigudem, it is observed that the quality of works were not satisfactory, where ever works were entrusted to contractors. Participation of local villagers is not observed much. So far only 50 per cent of works are completed. It was reported that due to incessant rains and non-availability of labour the works are not yet completed.

ITDA: Sundipenta (Mahaboobnagar, Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool Districts)

The works are under final stages of completion. It is observed that the people of all the villages are actively participating in the construction activity of minor irrigation tanks, check dam works. In turn they are able to get employment for about 3-4 months. The quality of construction is also found to be good. The beneficiaries are yet to enjoy the anticipated benefits of these scheme except in the case of well and electric motor schemes. Under these schemes the individual farmers got the benefit. They are now cultivating paddy in both the seasons, earlier it was dry crops only. Some of them are also growing vegetables also and realising satisfactory profits.

5.0 Soil and Moisture Conservation

The proposed soil and moisture conservation works are expected to be executed by using the beneficiaries themselves as labourers own labour, for which they are to be paid wages by the Village Committee, as the VTDAs are the executing agencies. The study finds that in many villages the prescribed above norms were not followed. The beneficiaries are not readily coming forward for bunding works in their fields. On enquiry they informed that levelling of the fields and formation of bunds is not possible with mannual labour and

that too with inadequate provision of (Rs.600 per acre). Due to this, the soil conservation works were delayed. Presently, the works are executed with the help of 'Buldozers' wherever the farmers were not coming forward. But this does not appear to be a healthy practice, since, everyone will ask for 'dozers' to complete the work quickly but the primary objective of the programme will not be fulfilled. By convincing and motivating the beneficiaries properly they can be involved in these works. The concerned officials may inform the villagers strictly that, without their participation the works will not be taken up.

ITDA: Utnoor (Adilabad District)

Bunding work has been taken up in most of the villages. It is observed and reported that due to heavy rains some of the bunds are washed away. In some villages, the beneficiaries are not participating in the work. Out side labour was deployed to complete the work.

ITDA: Eturunagaram (Warangal District)

Due to lack of soil conservation staff and non-participation of tribals in many villages the soil conservation works were delayed. In few villages the people are participating in bunding their fields, whereas in the rest of the villages the officials are using 'Dozers' for levelling and bunding. Due to delays in the execution anticipated benefits have not yet accrued.

ITDA: Bhadrachalam (Khammam District)

In Chintur mandal, the soil conservation works are good. All types of works have been taken up in this mandal such as bunding, formation of diversion drains, rockfill dam, stone checks etc. In other mandal due to lack of staff and non-participation of tribals, the works were delayed. In such villages the officials are planning to use 'dozers'.

ITDA: K.R. Puram (West Godavari District)

Bunding works were taken up and completed with the help of tribals to arrest soil erosion. But in many cases there were breaches to the bunds because of week bunds due to heavy rains and run-off. They need to be rectified immediately.

ITDA: Sundipenta (Mahaboobnagar, Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool Districts)

No soil conservation works were undertaken in any of the sample villages.

6.0 Economic Development: Horticulture

The success of horticultural programme mainly depends on proper training, demonstration and visits to HNTCs by progressive farmers. In a majority of cases, the

farmers were given one day to three day orientation training and taken to the HNTCs and demonstration plots. But due to intensive hot weather, a majority of the plants was lost. The average survival rate is less than 20 per cent. Due to non-availability of water in the vicinity of plantation the farmers could not water the plants during the summer season, and also over grazing in absence of fencing which led to high mortality. Further, during summer season a majority of the tribals will go to beedi leaf collection for about a month leaving the plants to the mercy of god, in some cases due to pests attack, the trees were lost. The Study found that the technical officers were not visiting new plantations regularly and not giving proper guidance to the beneficiaries for the success of the schemes. In this tribal area the success of any programme depends mainly on proper selection, supervision and regular monitoring by the concerned authorities. But in these cases, these things were lacking which led to higher mortality rate and wastage of investment on such a important scheme.

Another main draw back was non-availability of HNTCs and availability of nurseries within the ITDA purview/district, due to which the scheme could not be implemented successfully. Finally lack of monitoring and timely advice by the officials and lack of needed experience, and interest among the tribals and lack of water facilities, and fencing were important factors for the failure of the Horticulture Programme.

ITDA: Utnoor (Adilabad District)

The success of horticulture programme mainly depended on motivation of farmers, proper selection of sites training visits to HNTCs, involvement of progressive farmers and demonstrations. In the project area, the tribals lacks awareness and motivation. For success of the programme, proper motivation and awareness among them is necessary. In this ITDA, the officials have selected some beneficiaries and took them to the HNTCs and gave them training for three days, prior to the implementation of the programme.

The soils in the project area are mostly black cotton soils. The farmers were supplied mango seedlings. But due to lack of water facilities more than 50 per cent of the plants dried up, in the first year itself. During the second year, because of the heat waves and also water problem the final survival rate was only 5-10 per cent. Few beneficiaries with great difficulty could watered their plants in 2 to 3 study villages. In those cases the survival rate is 50-60 per cent. Whereas in other case due to water problem, lack of interest, and lack of proper perception of programme among beneficiaries, the scheme was not successful as expected.

It was also observed that the visits to the beneficiaries by the concerned officials, to render time to time guidance, and monitoring was inadequate, to prevent mortality in the plantation.

The farmers complained that during the summer season due to excessive heat and lack of moisture in the black soils, heavy and deep cracks were developed. To prevent this the soil required adequate irrigation. But the farmers, could not do it since they had to bring water from far off places. Further, during summer season, the tribals are going to the forest to collect MFP for about a month or so, leaving the plants to the mercy of God. As a result of the above reasons the mortality in the plantations under Horticulture Programme was high which needs proper remedial measures.

ITDA: Eturunagaram (Warangal District)

No tree plantation during the first year.

During the second year mango plantations were taken up in three sample villages, and in the third year, it was extended to another eighteen sample villages. Besides, the youth were given training in Satellite Nurseries. During the three year period, mango plantations were taken up in about 1000 acres. Vegetable cultivation was also taken up in 100 acres each year.

The Study found that with the exception of Gudur mandal, in the rest of the mandals, the survival rate was very low i.e., less than 10 per cent.

The main reason for mortality is lack of water facilities and lack of interest and technical know how among the tribals. Further, during last year's heat waves, most of the plants were dead. In some places plantation was not at all taken up. During May the tribals generally go away for collection of beedi leaves, leaving the plants to mercy of nature. In some places, the soils are sandy and which needed more water which is lacking. Due to insufficient technical staff, there was no proper monitoring and proper guidance to the beneficiaries.

In some of the villages, where there was some irrigation source, the farmers are taking interest in the development of the plantations and there are adopting inter-cropping also. These beneficiaries are in badly need of proper advice and some more inputs like fertilisers and pesticides for the success of the scheme. They need to be asserted for fencing around orchards also.

ITDA: Bhadrachalam (Khammam District)

The situation in this ITDA is also similar to Utnoor. Here also, lack of irrigation facilities and lack of interest, led to the failure of the scheme. The survival rate is only 10 per cent.

ITDA: K.R. Puram (West Godavari District)

The percentage of survival of cashewnut plantation is higher in Polavaram, when compared to the mango. The horticulture plantations (mango) is better in Jelugumilli mandal, when compared to Polavaram and Buttayagudem. Lack of water facilities and lack of interest among tribals led to the failure of the scheme. Overall the survival rate is 40 per cent.

ITDA: Sundipenta (Mahaboobnagar, Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool Districts)

At the time of our field work it was observed that in all the three study villages, the percentage of survival of horticulture plantation is more than 70. Inter-cropping is also observed in these areas, such as vegetable cultivation, jowar, groundnut etc. The farmers are also taking interest in the plants. Monitoring by the officers and proper timely advice is also reported by the beneficiaries.

The two Satellite Nurseries were also visited by the team which are found to be fetching considerable income to the tribals. The family members of the beneficiaries are involved in this activity.

7.0 Arable Crop Development

The 'seed production and demonstration plots programme' by the tribal farmers is one of the successful programmes implemented in all the ITDAs. The results are very good and the demonstration effects of this programme is also yielded good results in most of the tribal villages. But the adoption of improved varieties is not yet popular among other farmers. However, it is observed that some of the seed producing tribal beneficiaries are preserving the seed for themselves for the next season and the rest is sold away to local traders for getting their consumption items, but the seed is not passed on to other tribal farmers for seed purpose as envisaged in this programme.

The Study finds that sufficient motivation regarding demonstration plots and seed production plots was made, and identified only progressive farmers in the initial stages of the project. Training was also imparted to 2 to 5 farmers selecting from each village in agronomical practices and in latest technology. Selection of the seed variety was also done depending upon the suitability of the area. Seeds, fertiliser and pesticides were supplied in time, but supervision and close monitoring and follow up was lacking in many places. Non appointment of ADCs and other field functionaries was also bottle neck in some of the villages in implementation of this programme.

9.0 Community Participation and Development

Under Community Participation and Development Programme, women thrift groups (Awwal Committees) were formed in each village. It is observed that excepting in ITDA Utnoor and Etrunagaram, all the women thrift groups are functioning well.

All the members are regularly meeting at their group leaders (presidents) house and handing over their monthly savings of Rs.30. The groups are also lending among themselves for consumption, health, agricultural and marriage purposes at 5 per cent interest. These members are also repaying the loan amount with interest regularly. All most all the groups have got the matching grant from the ITDAs.

They are maintaining the prescribed registers properly by writing about the minutes, about members individual contribution, loan payment and repayments, decisions taken in that meeting with the help of the VLW or educated youths. They are also discussing about health and sanitation aspects. Some of the groups (Yerragonda Palem in Sundipenta and Cherla in Khammam District) are giving loans for income generating schemes such as goat rearing, sewing machines, kirana shop etc., to their members. This shows awareness among the tribal women in savings and earnings through off-farm activities.

If the CDCs visit regularly, and motivate them properly, some of the inactive groups also may become active and they can also save their earnings in the thrift groups regularly, which in turn, would be useful for lending among themselves for their emergency needs and other purposes, which will prevent them from going to the money lenders who charge heavy interests leading them into the debt trap.

GENERAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Study observed that integrated approach is lacking both at planning and implementation stages. This project is meant for tackling special problems in the backward tribal areas. Integration of programmes of all the sectors like soil conservation, horticulture and minor irrigation and other will yield better and quick results. The best way to achieve this integration is mapping of all the existing and proposed programmes to be taken in that area/village and distribute to among all the sectoral officers for implementation. This will help in filling up the gaps of any and avoid over laping and points out the gaps still existing if any.

Constant monitoring and concurrent evaluation is a must. It is suggested for establishment of a monitoring cell in all the ITDAs. This will help the project as well as study teams for procuring first hand information regarding the programme. During the field

work by the study team, the existence of such arrangement was not noticed. In absence of this, the study team faced problems in collecting required information for the study. The monitoring cell is to be entrusted with overall responsibility and has to act as coordinating agency between sectoral officers and project officer ITDA and should be directly responsible to the project officer.

The working of the functionaries like ADC & CDCs is not upto the mark. On enquiry in some of the villages, the villagers informed that they are not aware about the existence of these officers. As per job chart the ADC is the main person in the implementation of the programme at ground level, and has to see the progress of the work and give advice to the farmers on agriculture and related activities, whereas, the CDCs is proposed to supervise the activities of VTDAs and women thrift groups. He has to make regular visits, and has to be activate the defunct groups. He is expected to motivate the women thrift group members and VTDAs for better performance/functioning. But practically, the performance was not satisfactory because in some places the man power is inadequate and some places their visits to the villages was not adequate. They should be made to visit the villages regularly for the proper implementation and motivation for success of the programmes.

In all the villages, one VLW for each village is to be selected by the villagers in the VTDA meetings. They can be removed by calling VTDA meetings if work is not satisfactory. The responsibilities of VLW was to oversee the all developmental activities under taken by the ITDA within the village and identify the problems and bring to the notice of the concerned officer of ITDA. In some of the places, only agriculture and horticulture works are being attended by him. In some villages he is not actively attending to the entrusted works. The VLWs represented that, present honorarium of Rs.150 was not in proportion with the works entrusted to them and demanded that it should to be raised to Rs.300 per month. Presently, he is not paid any DA to attend meetings at mandal or ITDA. Their demand may be considered sympathetically.

The Study observed that 86 per cent of tribals are living still in kutcha houses. There is lot of demand for pucca houses under housing programme. They are destroying the forest to maintains kucha houses for annual repairs for wood and grass. Some places it is also not available due to degradation. It is suggested that housing programme has to be taken up on priority basis by providing special funds.

High priority to be given to the self employment programmes under ISB and milch animal schemes. The tribals are going to weekly markets to sell their MFP and exchanging

them with required provisions. But they are not getting reasonable returns for their goods sold. By increasing the allocations under the off-farm sectors, more number of the landless tribals and unemployed youth may be assisted for self employment programmes like establishing petty business etc., within the villages, which is useful for both buyer and seller. The study observed that presently, the GCC is not active in these areas of marketing activities . They have to strengthen the institutions engaged in purchase of MFP, and giving and collecting cash credits and inputs. This can avoid, tribals going to the private traders and falling in debt traps. During harvesting season the GCC has to purchase the output on the spot and payment is made at the reasonable rate, by deducting the value of the inputs given to them if any.

With regard to education, the visits to the GVVK Schools and Ashram schools by the study team it is observed that the functioning of schools are not upto the mark. The GVVK school teaches are not regular to the school and not spending much time with the students. Due to their irregular functioning, the students are also not coming. There are instances/complaints against the school teachers by the parents to the study team.

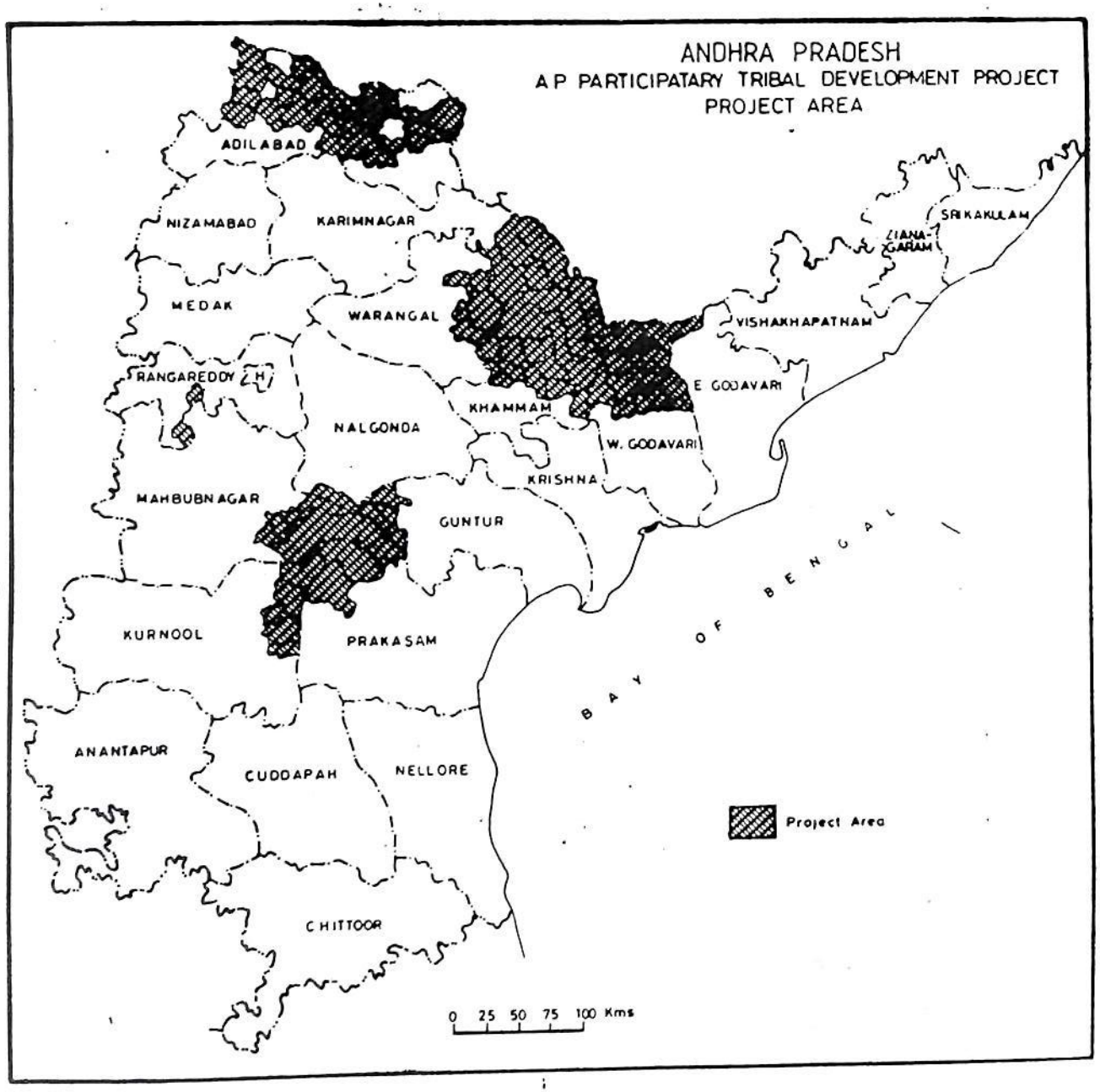
It is suggested that strengthening of GVVK School by giving more powers to the parents committee/VTDAs. It should be made compulsory to the teachers to stay within the village, if he is an outsider. In most of the cases he/she is an outsider. On the basis of the recommendation of the Village Committee, his salary is to be paid and required facilities to the extent possible are to be provided to the teachers in the village.

In the case of Ashram Schools, it is felt that there is much scope for improvement in maintenance. Cleaning, within the rooms/within the campus, needs further attention. In absence of warden/head master after school hours, there is no proper control over the children and the students are not able to study properly. It is suggested that, strict instructions may be given to warden/head master for proper maintenance of the hostel rooms/campus. Proper care must be taken regarding the studies of the children by allotting specific time for studies and teacher may also assist during that period.

During school hours, in most of the schools the teachers including headmasters are not maintaining scheduled timings. This should be considered seriously and supervising officers should ensure that school timings are followed strictly. This will inculcate proper discipline among children. In some of the hostels students complained against functioning of the teachers in the presence of the wardens, in respect of their studies and food.

Some more attention is needed in taken care about health and sanitation aspects of students. During the visits of the study team, during rains the sanitary conditions were not adequate. Stagnation of water on the roads and near by ponds was observed which may cause malarial disease. During the team visit, there were incidence of fever and diahorrea in the villages of Eturunagaram and Utnoor. If the sanitary conditions are improved this can be averted. Regular visits of the Doctors/ANMs are to be ensured. The thrift group leaders/Anganwadi workers or educated girl children may be given training in basic health aspects and also provided with emergency safe medicines for fever, cough, diahorrea etc. The services of educated girls may be utilised in health and sanitation aspects by giving needed training.

Quarterly/half-yearly concurrent evaluation of the programmes are taken up to study the process and impact of the programme. Once in a year, impact study of each scheme is made separately, so that the performance of each scheme is known. If any gaps or problems in the implementation, delays, if any, can be rectified and suitable action and corrections may be taken up in time.


ANDHRA PRADESH
A P PARTICIPATARY TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
PROJECT AREA
ADILABAD
NIZAMABAD
KARIMNAGAR
MEDAK
WARANGAL
RANGAREDDY
NALGONDA
KHAMMAM
MAHBUBNAGAR
GUNTUR
KRISHNA
W. GODAVARI
E GODAVARI
VISHAKHAPATNAM
SRIKAKULAM
KURNOOL
PRAKASAM
ANANTAPUR
CUDDAPAH
NELLORE
CHITTOOR
BAY OF BENGAL
Project Area
0 25 50 75 100 Kms

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

The economic and social conditions in the tribal areas, in spite of adequate resource endowments, are far from satisfactory compared to other similarly endowed areas. And, therefore, upgradation of productive capabilities in such areas along with the protection of the ecology is of paramount importance to narrow down the gap between the backward tribal areas and the developed areas to realise sustainable growth and development and the creation of adequate employment opportunities. To achieve this, State intervention through protective and preventive measures to develop dry land agriculture, become absolutely necessary. One of the methods considered most suitable, was to adopt a Micro-Watershed Development Approach

A micro-watershed is a small area, within the watershed area with a common drain and a high degree of socio-economic homogeneity, large enough to manage the natural resources but small enough for effective planning and implementation of the programme. Such an area generally covers 1000-2500 acres.

The Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal Development Project (IFAD-II) is being implemented in 28 watersheds covering 1016 tribal villages and 76810 families in five (5) ITDAs viz., Utnoor (Adilabad District), Eturunagaram (Warangal District), Bhadrachalam (Khammam District), K.R. Puram (West Godavari District) and Sundipenta (which extends into Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Prakasam, Guntur, Ranga Reddy and Nalgonda Districts). Excepting in the Sundipenta ITDA, in all the other ITDA areas, the non-tribal population in a revenue village is sizeable. Therefore, a special strategy was adopted for identification of predominantly tribal villages/ habitations by fixing two norms. viz., more than 70 per cent of the total population should be tribals and more than 70 per cent of the cultivated land should also belong to the tribals. In the Sundipenta project area, most of the tribals are Chenchus forming more than 85 per cent of the total population living in a contiguous area located in six bordering districts (Fig 1).

Objectives

The overall objectives of the project are :

1. To raise income levels - ensure food security and improve the quality of life of the tribals, within the context of the traditional tribal environment, culture and values.
2. Promote greater self-reliance amongst communities on a sustainable basis; and
3. To reduce and reverse the degradation of the environment.

Project Components

The Project Components are:

1. **Natural Resources Development, which comprises**
   a) Small scale irrigation;
   b) Soil and moisture conservation;
   c) Arable crop development;
   d) Horticulture development;
   e) Livestock development; and
   f) Off-farm income generation
2. **Community participation and development, consisting of**
   a) Village institution building;
   b) Savings mobilisation; and
   c) Community education and health.
3. **Delivery system**

Resume

To meet the project objectives in the light of the above components, the Government of Andhra Pradesh approached the IFAD, Rome for financial assistance. The loan agreement (Loan No.349-IN) was signed with IFAD on 13th May, 1994. The Government of Andhra Pradesh vide G.O.No.60 dated 6.2.1995 SW (D) Department, sanctioned the Project with an outlay of Rs.18,550.64 lakhs for implementation from 1994-95 for a period of seven years.

Target Group and Selection of Villages

The target group for the ITDA tribal development programmes comprises all the recognised tribal families within the selected project villages, numbering about 76810

households. The principal tribal groups in the five ITDAs are the Gonds and Kolams in Utnoor, Koyas and Konda Reddies in Eturunagaram, Bhadrachalam, K.R.Puram and Chenchus in Sundipenda. The Chenchus, Kolams and Konda Reddies are classified as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in the project area. Within the five ITDAs the project would be implemented in 28 out of the 40 watersheds covering 1016 villages and 76810 households. The selected villages and mandals have a large concentration of tribals (at least 70 per cent of the population and owning 70 per cent of the land) (Fig 2). Cluster of villages/hamlets satisfying the selection criteria have been identified for implementation. In the Sundipenta project area all the 5070 Chenchu families will be covered.

Table 1 gives the basic data relating to the project area.

The financial and physical achievements under the Project upto March, 1998 are presented in the Table 1.2.

The Commissioner of Tribal Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh wide G.O.Rt. No.238, Social Welfare (TW.Bud.2) Dept., dated 8th may, 1998 entrusted to the Centre of Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, the task of a critical Mid-Term Status Review-cum-Evaluation Study of APPTDP to enable him to effect mid-course corrections and provide the needed insights into the implementation of a major public policy. They asked the agency to conduct the study on the basis of the following terms and conditions.

1. The study has to be carried out in all the five (5) ITDA areas of APPTDP, and schemes grounded upto March, 1998.
2. The sample size should be reasonable representative sample is every ITDA/Project components.
3. Assement of degree of involvement of peoples participation at various levels of project formulation, identifycation of beneficiaries/schemes, grounding of the scheme and maintanence, management of the assets created.
4. Critical appraisal assessment of sustainability of the schemes and integrated approach.
5. Assessment of degree of understanding of tribal families on the project activities, on the nature of entrustment, execution of the project activities to the people, the opinion of the people on the strategy adopted, the peoples perception on the assests created before and after.
6. Degree of involvement of tribal women in various project activities especially in formulation of the thrift credit and grain banks and other community based activiites.

7. Indentification factors for the good/poor quality indicators towards project objectivies in each of the components and to suggest improvements.

Based on the TOR the Study would enable them to assess whether the development process is moving in the desired direction and capable of achieving the stipulated objectives of the programme.

This would also enable the implementing agency to visualise the shortfalls in the programme implementation and take corrective measures at appropriate time.

TABLE 1.1: PROJECT AREA AND TARGET FAMILIES

Sl. No.	Item	Name of the ITDAs					Total
		Utnoor	Eturu-nagaram	Bhadra-chalam	K.R. Puram	Sundi-penta	
1.	No.of Watersheds	5	9	8	6	–	28
2.	No. of target villages	213	98	400	63	242	1016
3.	No. of project families	21332	8622	34996	6790	5070	76810

But due to **lack of time and other administrative problems encountered, some of the aspects were not covered in detail. However, it is our view that these aspects are not particularly important for a quick process evaluation study. Though, an attempt has been made to cover the minor aspects also.**

Objectives of the Study

The following are the **main objectives** of the study:

1. To study the grounding of schemes and to assess the extent to which the beneficiary households have retained the schemes/assets;
2. To assess the degree of involvement of beneficiaries at various levels of project formulation/implementation;

3. To find out whether the economic benefits have reached the beneficiaries properly;
4. To assess the degree of involvement of tribal women in various aspects of activities in formation of thrift and credit societies, grain banks and community based activities;
5. To elicit the views/reactions of the beneficiaries about the programme implemented, adopted and asset creation etc., by the authorities; and
6. The perception of the beneficiaries on asset creation and their subsequent status.

Methodology

The main elements in the **Methodology** adopted are :

1) Process evaluation;
2) Technical evaluation;
3) Impact evaluation; and
4) Case Studies.

1. Process Evaluation

Process evaluation is concerned with a wide range of activities relating to planning and implementation. These are aspects of identification, planning, implementation, participation of people and the beneficiaries, physical targets and achievements, delays if any, geographical and sectoral coverage of activities etc.

2. Technical Evaluation

Technical evaluation deals with the indigenous and new technology, adaptability, eco-friendliness, accessibility to the local farm and persuaded technology and other technical aspects involved in the process.

3. Impact Evaluation

Impact evaluation deals with improvement in the production capability, socio-economic changes, increase in the incomes and employment potential of the people/ beneficiaries.

On the basis of the above evaluation methods, some **Case Studies** are presented on each component.

As the entire study had to be completed within a short span of three months, it was not possible to take a larger sample. Hence, the study covered only **5 per cent of the**

sample schemes grounded upto 31st March, 1998. In all **652 schemes were covered from 80 villages of 30 mandals** implemented in four years i.e., 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98. The year-wise, scheme-wise and village-wise breakup of schemes covered are presented in Table 1.3 and 1.4.

The Study has been conducted through -

(a) Group discussions with the beneficiaries and village community;

(b) Physical verification of the schemes for quality assessment and to examine processes involved;

(c) Collection of data relating to implementation process, scheme details, visits by officials and non-officials, nature of execution of work, peoples' participation, number of works completed, formation of VTDAs, maintenance of assets, selfhelp groups, meetings, training received etc.

(d) The technical evaluation covered the percentage of survival, quality and quantity of work, recharging of wells, increase in soil fertility, increase in yield, employment generation, cost norms for implementation in the Study area, yield and output, changes in cropping pattern, water availability, income changes, change in employment, changes in asset position and their influence and impact through a structured questionnaire; and;

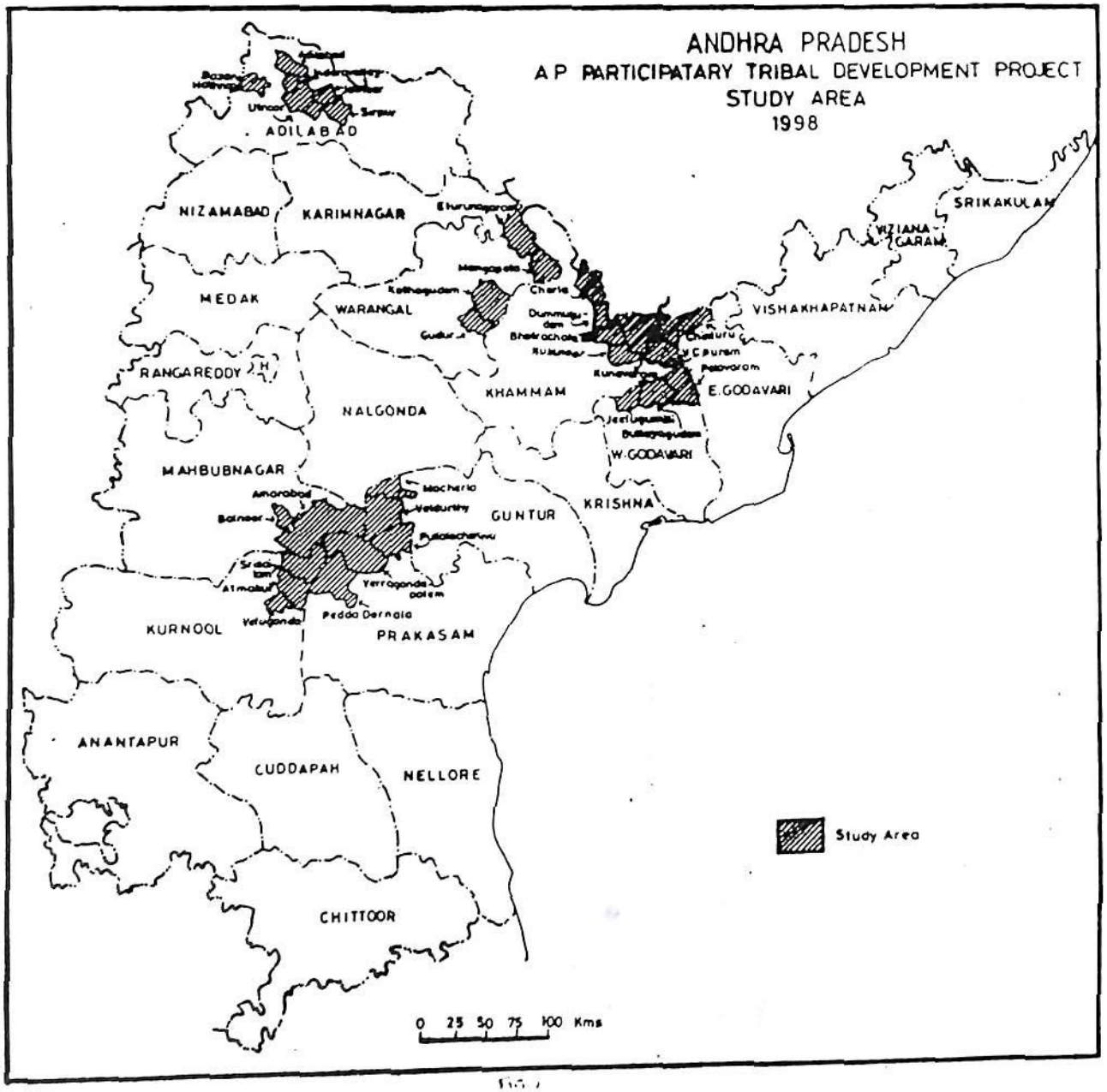
(e) Final discussions with the field staff and sectoral officers regarding implementation process and problems encountered during the course of implementation.

Group discussions for recording the perceptions of the beneficiaries were conducted with the help of a check list, used as a ready reckoner for soil conservation, small scale irrigation and horticulture etc.

The discussions with the concerned authorities mainly focussed on the problems and constraints encountered in the implementation of the schemes as per time schedule and objectives.

Design of the Study

Multiple stratified random sampling method was adopted in identifying the schemes and villages. Based on the geographical distribution from each ITDA 3-5 mandals were selected randomly. Further, it was also seen that from each watershed at least one mandal was covered and from each mandal 2 to 3 villages were selected where atleast two major schemes were implemented. In the selection of villages care was also taken to cover (a) Remote villages/ villages in the interior;


ANDHRA PRADESH
AP PARTICIPATARY TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
STUDY AREA
1998
ADILABAD
NIZAMABAD
KARIMNAGAR
MEDAK
WARANGAL
RANGAREDDY
NALGONDA
KHAMMAM
MAHBUBNAGAR
GUNTUR
KRISHNA
E.GODAVARI
W.GODAVARI
VISHAKHAPATNAM
SRIKAKULAM
VIZIANA-GARAM
KURNOOL
PRAKASAM
ANANTAPUR
CUDDAPAH
NELLORE
CHITTOOR
Study Area
0 25 50 75 100 Kms

24-A

yields, the tribals are forced into a debt trap. The area under cultivation, in the Project area, is less than 35 per cent. The important crops that are grown in the area are paddy, maize, jowar, pulses, oil seeds and cotton. Inter-cropping is common in these areas.

Most of the tribals, about 80-90% of the work force, are engaged in settled agriculture. Very few households are engaged in household industry such as making bamboo products. Collection of MFP is one of the most important activities for Gonds and Chenchus.

Due to lack of education and poor levels of economic development women do not play an active role in the tribal village society. They, however, are engaged in agriculture and other labour. They participate in collection of MFP along with the men and attend to their household duties. There is no positive self-image in the community.

Though well endowed with land, due to their low productivity, the tribal households get very low incomes. Traditional agricultural management, lack of irrigation facilities and non-adoption of soil and moisture conservation measures lead to environmental degradation. Due to inadequate extension services and lack of investment for inputs, the output is not adequate. In the tribal areas, there are no opportunities for additional employment due to non-availability of wage employment. Due to degradation of forests, income from the collection of MFP is also falling. Borrowing at higher interest rates from the money lenders to meet their consumption needs leads the tribals into a debt trap.

Unless there is rise in their incomes, they will remain vulnerable. Improvement in their economic status can be achieved only through increase in agricultural production by adoption of new technology and diversification of the activities to horticulture through people participation and extention methods and increase in the income from their traditional source of MFP by regeneration of forest species. The positive factors in favour of these, are abundant surface and ground water resources for irrigation development, their exposure to settled cultivation, good soils and rainfall to support dry land agriculture, coupled with soil conservation methods. By improving irrigation facilities production can be improved. Provision of infrastructural facilities such as roads, electricity, drinking water etc., will also bring development to these areas.

To achieve these, the project would provide opportunity to reinforce and expand the innovated schemes/intervention, so that achievements could make a major contribution to tribal development.

G.O.No: 30 of the Government of Andhra Pradesh was issued to entrust construction works to Village Tribal Development Agencies (VTDAs), restructure GCC staff to meet the new demands of the project and sanctioning additional staff.

Implementation and appointment of additional staff to look into agricultural and community programmes, are some of the measures taken in the process of development.

The formation of VTDAs on the lines of the traditional village association, which already exists in many villages and their promotion into a community development institute, has enabled them to take up all village development activities through their (VTDAs) participation. The agency is responsible for identifying the village priorities, identifying beneficiaries to implement the developmental activities and to protect environmental degradation. The agency may form women's groups to activate them in the developmental process, water users' association, conduct household and natural resource surveys, have discussions with elders and youth for the development of the village which gives them the necessary encouragement to increase community participation in development.

It was observed that 12 watersheds and also some of the than 70 per cent of tribal population settlements particularly Chenchu areas in the Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy Distcts were not covered by the programme. As some of these are backward villages and are residing by poor tribal households. Hence, it is necessary that all such villages and families have to be identified, and cover them in future, by sanctioning necessary schemes through provision of required allocations.

The initial years were utilised for the purchase of material and equipment like computers, training of Project staff by sending them to various places, and conducting workshops, and orientation training programmes to monitoring staff, AOs, engineers etc. Besides, surveys were made for identification of irrigation potential and areas which need soil conservation works, and horticulture activities Village Tribal Development Associations (VTDA) were also formed in the project villages for taking up developmental activities.

The Study observed that the process of selection of villages during the first and second years, was fairly good. While selecting the villages during the first and second years, preference was given to the remote and most backward villages, and therefore, the implementation process was delayed in these villages. The Officials explained that the villages have been selected **'where there was a good response from the villagers, and where there was a need for minor irrigation and soil conservation works'**. However, during the implementation, some areas and families within the selected villages have not been covered under any one of the scheme. This was due to non-availability of the required staff, and technical assistance and shortage of funds in the initial years, hence the implementation of the programmes was delayed. Soil conservation works were started late but picked up in all the ITDAs.

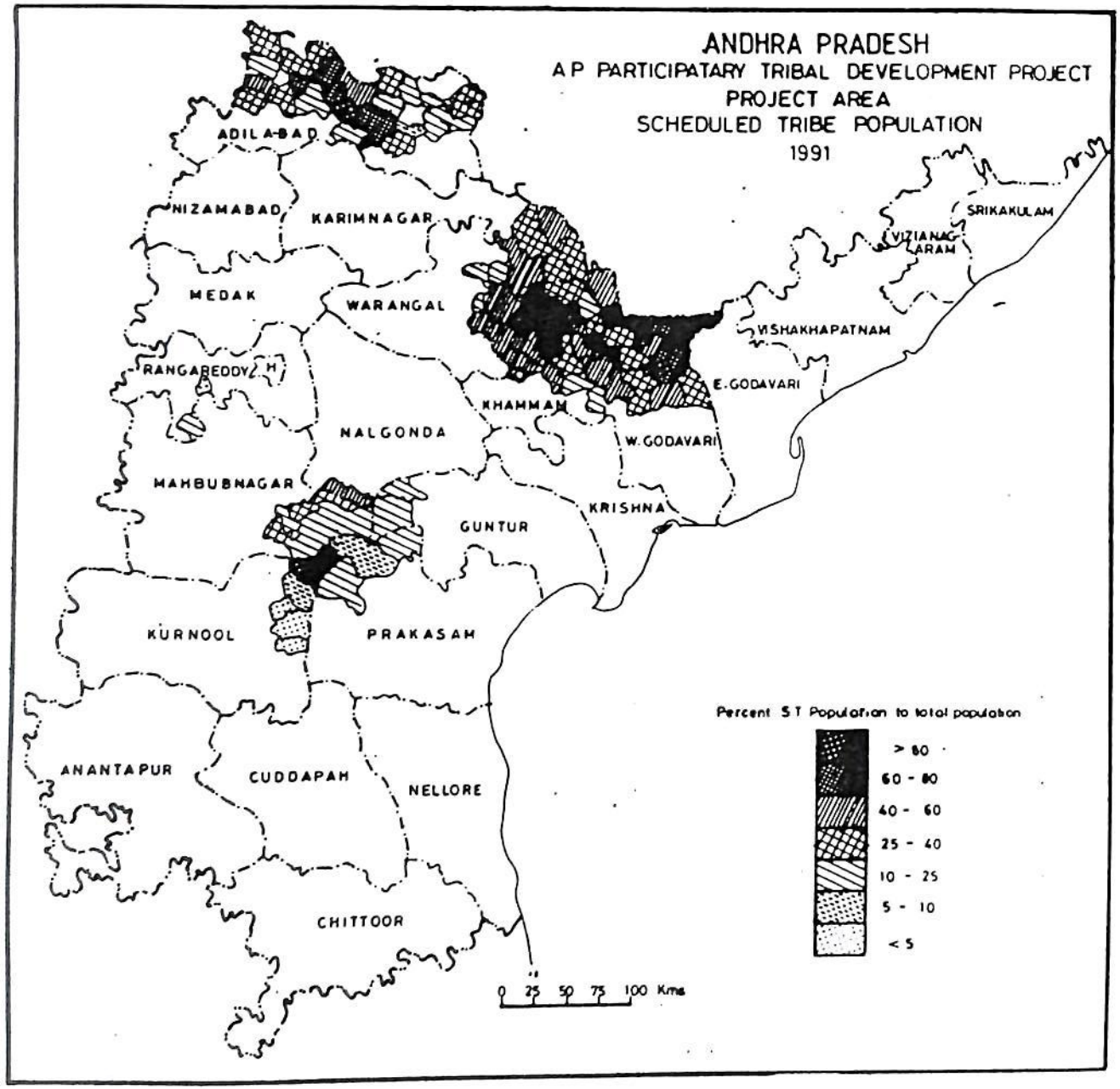

ANDHRA PRADESH
A P PARTICIPATARY TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
PROJECT AREA
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION
1991
ADILABAD
NIZAMABAD
KARIMNAGAR
MEDAK
WARANGAL
RANGAREDDY
HYD
NALGONDA
KHAMMAM
MAHBUBNAGAR
GUNTUR
KRISHNA
W.GODAVARI
E.GODAVARI
VISHAKHAPATNAM
VIZIANAGARAM
SRIKAKULAM
KURNOOL
PRAKASAM
ANANTAPUR
CUDDAPAH
NELLORE
CHITTOOR
Percent S.T Population to total population
> 80
60 - 80
40 - 60
25 - 40
10 - 25
5 - 10
< 5
0 25 50 75 100 Kms

TABLE 1.2 : PHYSICAL TARGETS, ACHIEVEMENTS AND COVERAGE FOR THE STUDY 1995 - 1998

Sl. No.	Scheme	Utnoor			Eturunagaram			Bhadrachalam			K.R. Puram			Sundipenta			Total		
		T	A	C	T	A	C	T	A	C	T	A	C	T	A	C	T	A	C
1	**Small Scale Irrigation (including land development)**																		
a	No. of structures	168	55	5	251	114	5	476	433	14	62	54	5	180	77	9	1137	733	38
b	Ayacut benefits (hectares)	517	307	77.9	2423	1064	385.0	3458	5715	489.8	358	2120	657.0	230	47	86.4	6986	9253	2295.2
c	No. of villages	26	26	4	26	26	4	92	92	14	18	18	5	40	40	9	202	202	36
d	No. of families benefited	97	324	51	2064	686	284	656	4736	468	348	708	518	101	76	32	3266	6495	1397
e	No. of families covered	-	51	9	-	284	13	-	468	27	-	518	14	-	76	32	-	1397	95
2	***Soil and Water Conservation***																		
a	No. of structures	222	11	9	238	2	4	4632	10	12	93	888	4	62	1	-	5247	912	29
b	Area (heactres)	6916	2473	128.3	1536	450	115.5	-	95	138.1	1272	1277	85.3	665	-	-	10389	4295	467.2
c	Length (kms.)	42	10	-	966	-	-	62	-	1	46	0.17	-	28	-	-	1144	10.17	1
d	No. of beneficiaries	-	989	86	-	904	191	-	-	137	1048	830	112	-	-	-	-	1225	79
e	No. of villages	56	45	9	31	121	4	88	5	12	27	23	4	10	10	-	187	104	29
3	**Arable Crop Development**																		
a	Demonstration plot	180	180	22	117	85	15	682	648	35	52	28	16	75	22	4	1106	963	92
b	Seed production site	140	129	22	95	80	18	224	177	36	51	22	16	70	17	4	580	425	96
4	**Horticulture Development**																		
a	Satellite Nurserie	30	-	2	20	14	-	25	20	1	20	17	-	20	4	2	115	55	5
b	Demo archards	70	-	-	50	385	-	85	20	26	26	-	30	-	-	261	431	-	-

T = Target A = Achevements C = Coverage in the study

Contd....

TABLE 1.2 : PHYSICAL TARGETS, ACHIEVEMENTS AND COVERAGE FOR THE STUDY 1995 - 1998

Sl. No.	Scheme	Utnoor			Eturunagaram			Bhadrachalam			K.R. Puram			Sundipenta			Total		
		T	A	C	T	A	C	T	A	C	T	A	C	T	A	C	T	A	C
c	Horticulture area in (hectares)	2809	1610	66.4	971	684	92.9	1315	1300	283.4	522	1244	193.3	146	155	30.8	5763	4993	481.8
d	No. of villages	121	-	9	52	-	6	100	-	13	64	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	30
5	**Livestock Development**																		
a	Plough bullocks	125	70	9	190	171	7	280	300	24	45	34	1	30	28	18	670	603	59
b	Breeding bulls	40	15	5	25	8	1	30	32	-	15	6	-	10	-	-	120	61	6
c	Milch animals	50	20	-	35	15	3	80	107	22	15	18	-	10	-	3	190	160	28
d	Goat/sheep	20	-	-	35	-	18	60	163	-	20	5	5	10	6	6	145	174	29
e	No. of villages	-	-	6	-	-	5	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	39
6	**Off-farm Development**																		
a	Tassar culture (area in hectares)	150	55	2	85	21	-	150	1995	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	2071	6
b	ISB	120	53	11	55	-	-	225	12	1	38	94	1	25	28	4	463	187	17
c	No. of villages	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	8
7	**Community Participation**																		
a	Savings and credit groups	90	132	10	20	72	3	130	149	19	15	19	4	27	41	8	282	413	44
b	Grain banks	128	76	11	18	-	-	130	24	3	15	-	-	2	3	-	293	103	14
c	No. of villages	-	-	10	-	-	3	-	-	16	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	41
	ALL ITDAs	-	-	130	-	-	92	-	-	234	-	-	96	-	-	75	-	-	627

Note : T = Target A = Achevements C = Coverage in the study

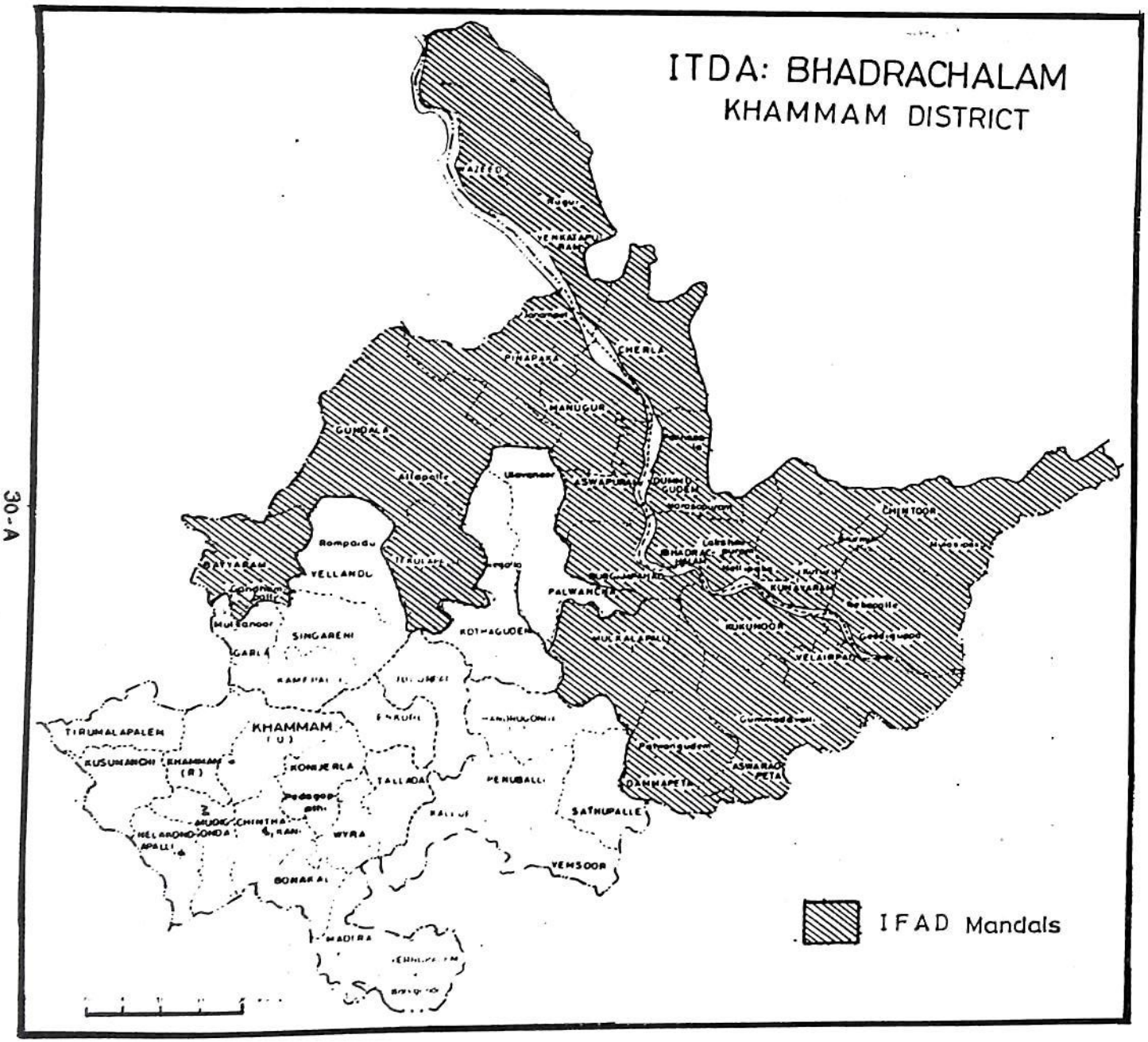

ITDA: BHADRACHALAM
KHAMMAM DISTRICT
IFAD Mandals
CHERLA
PINAPAKA
MANUGUR
GUNDALA
Allapalle
ASWAPURAM
DUMMUGUDEM
CHINTOOR
Rompadu
YELLANDU
SINGARENI
KOTHAGUDEM
PALWANCHA
MULKALAPALLI
KUKUNOOR
VELAIRPAD
KHAMMAM
TIRUMALAPALEM
KUSUMANCHI
KONIJERLA
TALLADA
PENUBALLI
SATHUPALLE
DAMMAPETA
ASWARAOPETA
WYRA
BONAKAL
YEMSOOR
MADIRA

TABLE 1.3 : STUDY MANDALS AND VILLAGES

NAME OF THE ITDA: BHADRACHALAM (YEAR-WISE)

Sl. No.	Name of the Watershed	Mandal	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	Bhadrachalam	Bhadrachalam		Pitchukalapadu		
2	Aluguvagu	Bhadrachalam			Ramgopala-puram Narsingapet	Gogubaka Hamlet Gommukoya Gudem
3	Abicherla	Kunavaram		Lingapur		
4	Kunavaram	Kunavaram		Bhagavan-puram	Kondrajupet Kothuru Harvaiguda Pydigudem	
5	Marrigudem	Kunavaram				Palluru
6	Pedarkuru	Kunavaram				Repaka
7	V.R.Puram	V.R.Puram			Ummadivaram Peddamattapalli	
8	Tammileruvagu	V.R.Puram				Thotapally
9	Cherla	Cherla		Upparigudem Singasamudram Gannavaram Colony		
10	Thaliperuvagu	Cherla			Thippapuram	Peddapally
11	Dummugudem	Dummugudem		K. Veera-bhadrapuram Manguvai-badava		
12	Gubbalamangi	Dummugudem			Chinnanalla-balli	
13	Arvaipally	Kukunoor			Arvaipally Gundugudem Gundembore	
14	Chintur	Chintur			Pega Surrakunta Ratnapur Surrela	

NAME OF THE ITDA: ETURUNAGARAM (YEAR-WISE)

Sl. No.	Name of the Watershed	Mandal	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	Jampannavagu	Eturunagaram	Veera-puram			Butaram Ekkela
2	Godavari River	Mangapet			Bramhanapally Kannaigudem	Balannagudem Laxminarsapur
3	Munneru Vagu	Gudur				Hanuman
4	Parkala Vagu	Kothagudem		Polaram		

NAME OF THE ITDA: UTNOOR (YEAR-WISE)

Sl. No.	Name of the Watershed	Mandal	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	Micro	Indervelly			Dasnapur Anantapur Pittalaboru	
2	Micro	Bazarhatnoor			Jatharla Chintal Sangvi Butai-K	
3	Micro	Jainoor		Marlawai	Busimetta	
4	Micro	Adilabad		Chinchughat Maleboregam		
5	Micro	Sirpur (U)		Mahagam Arlagudem	Raghapur	
6	Micro	Utnoor				Laxettipet

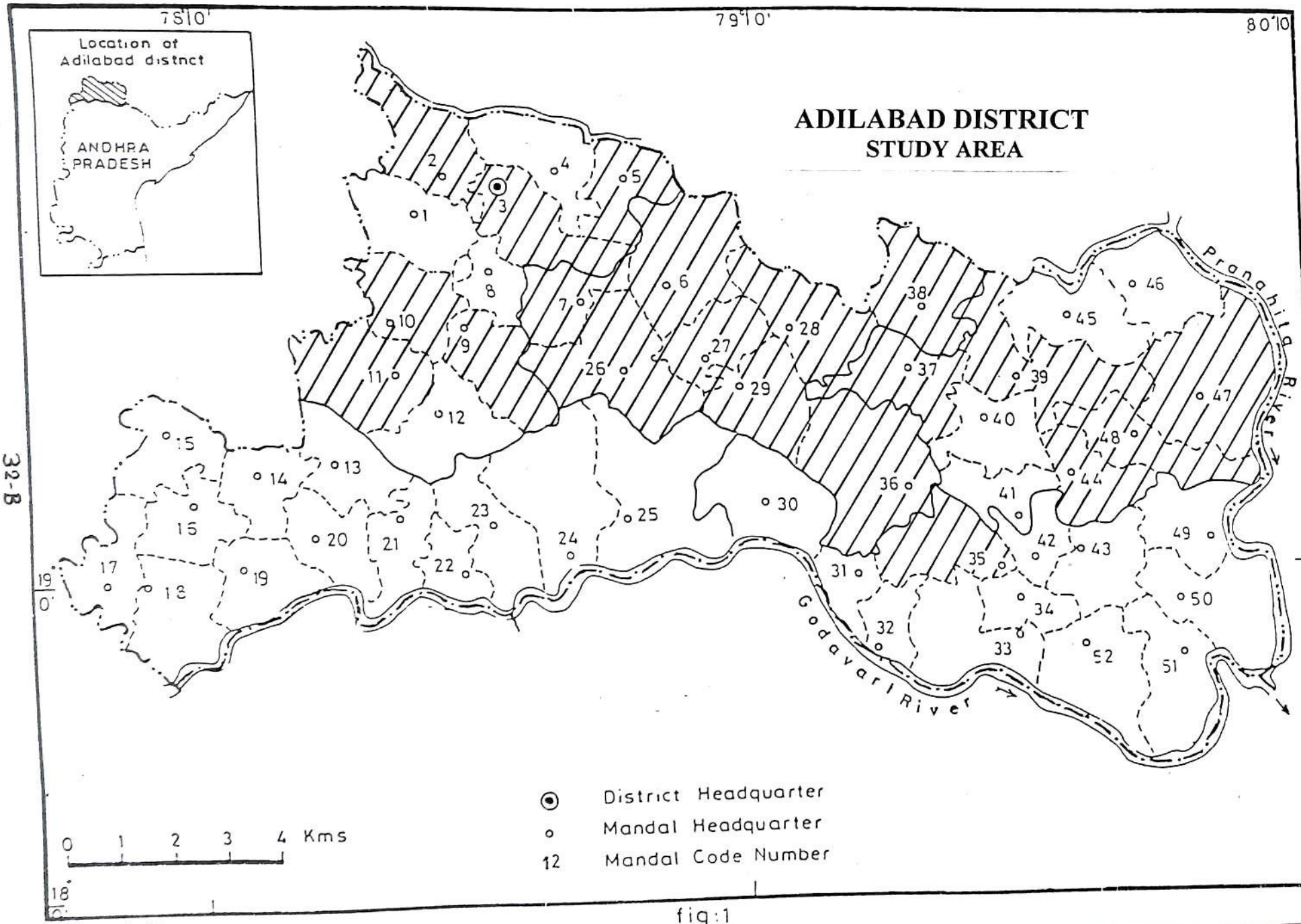
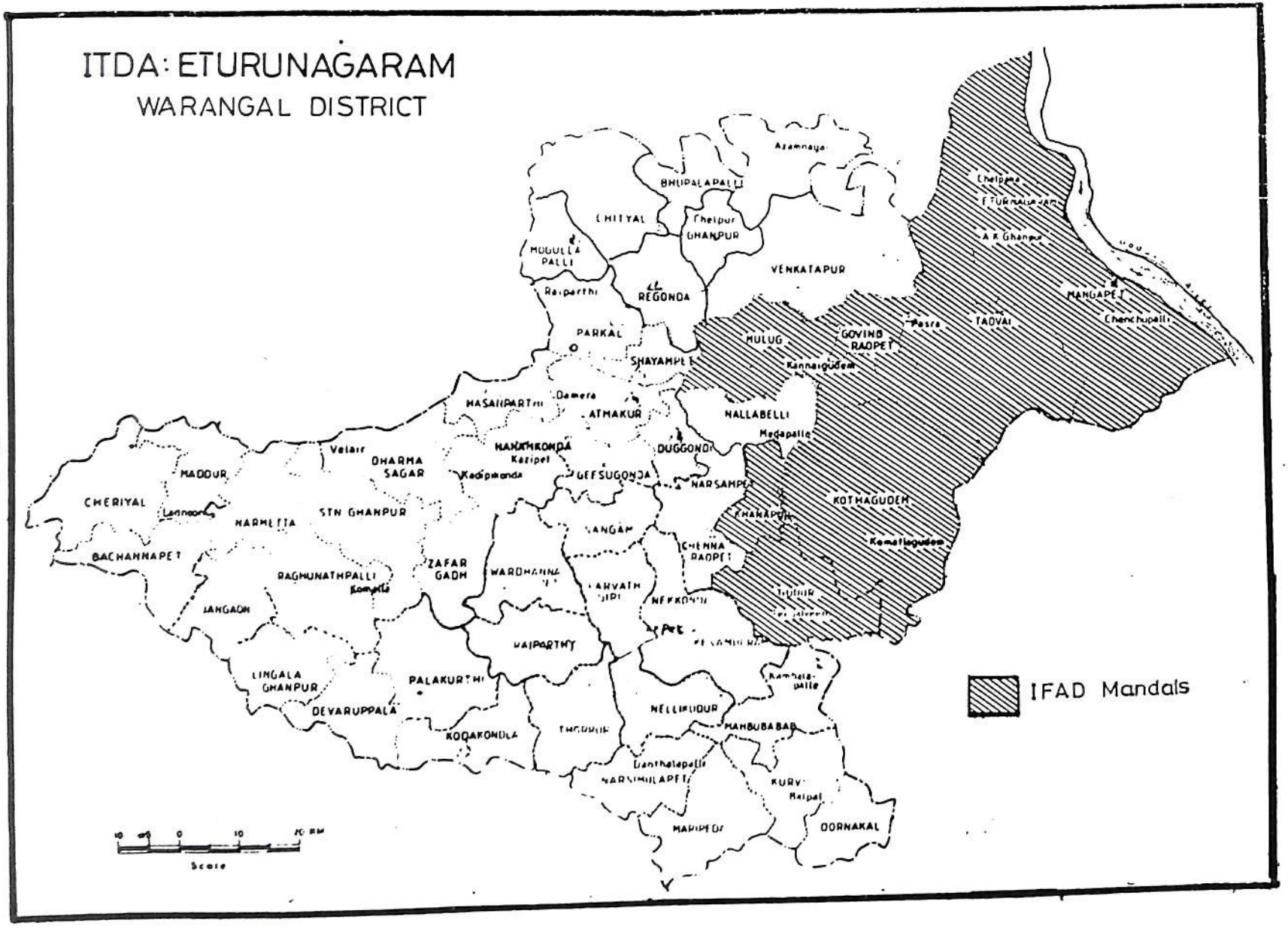

ADILABAD DISTRICT
STUDY AREA
Location of Adilabad distnct
ANDHRA PRADESH
7S10'
79°10'
80°10
19° 0'
18°
Pranahita River
Godavari River
District Headquarter
Mandal Headquarter
12 Mandal Code Number
0 1 2 3 4 Kms
32-B
CESS 5/95

fig:1


ITDA: ETURUNAGARAM
WARANGAL DISTRICT
IFAD Mandals
Azamnagar
BHUPALAPALLI
CHITYAL
Chelpur
GHANPUR
MOGULLA PALLI
Raiparthi
REGONDA
VENKATAPUR
PARKAL
SHAYAMPET
MULUG
GOVIND RAOPET
Kannaigudem
Pasra
TADVAI
MANGAPET
Chenchupalli
Chelpaka
ETURNAGARAM
A K Ghanpur
HASANPARTHI
Damera
ATMAKUR
NALLABELLI
Medapalle
DUGGONDI
HANAMKONDA
Kazipet
Kadipikonda
GEESUGONDA
NARSAMPET
KOTHAGUDEM
Komatlagudem
KHANAPUR
CHENNA RAOPET
Velair
DHARMA SAGAR
MADDUR
CHERIYAL
Ladnoor
NARMETTA
STN GHANPUR
BACHANNAPET
RAGHUNATHPALLI
Komalla
ZAFAR GADH
WARDHANNA
JANGAON
RAIPARTHY
LINGALA GHANPUR
PALAKURTHI
DEVARUPPALA
KODAKONDLA
NELLIKUDUR
MAHBUBABAD
Danthalapalli
NARSIMULAPET
KURVI
Balpal
MARIPEDA
DORNAKAL
Scale

LIST OF MANDALS IN ADILABAD DISTRICT

1. ADILABAD REVENUE DIVISION

Sl. No.	Mandal No.	Mandal
1.	3	Adilabad
2.	1	Talamadugu
3.	2	Tamsi
4.	4	Jainad
5.	5	Bela
6.	11	Boath
7.	10	Bazar Hathnur
8.	9	Ichoda
9.	8	Gudi Hathnur
10.	12	Neradigonda

2. UTNOOR REVENUE DIVISION

Sl. No.	Mandal No.	Mandal
1.	26	Utnoor
2.	7	Indervelli
3.	6	Narnoor
4.	27	Jainoor
5.	29	Sirpur (U)
6.	36	Tiryani
7.	28	Kerameri
8.	38	Wankidi

3. NIRMAL REVENUE DIVISION

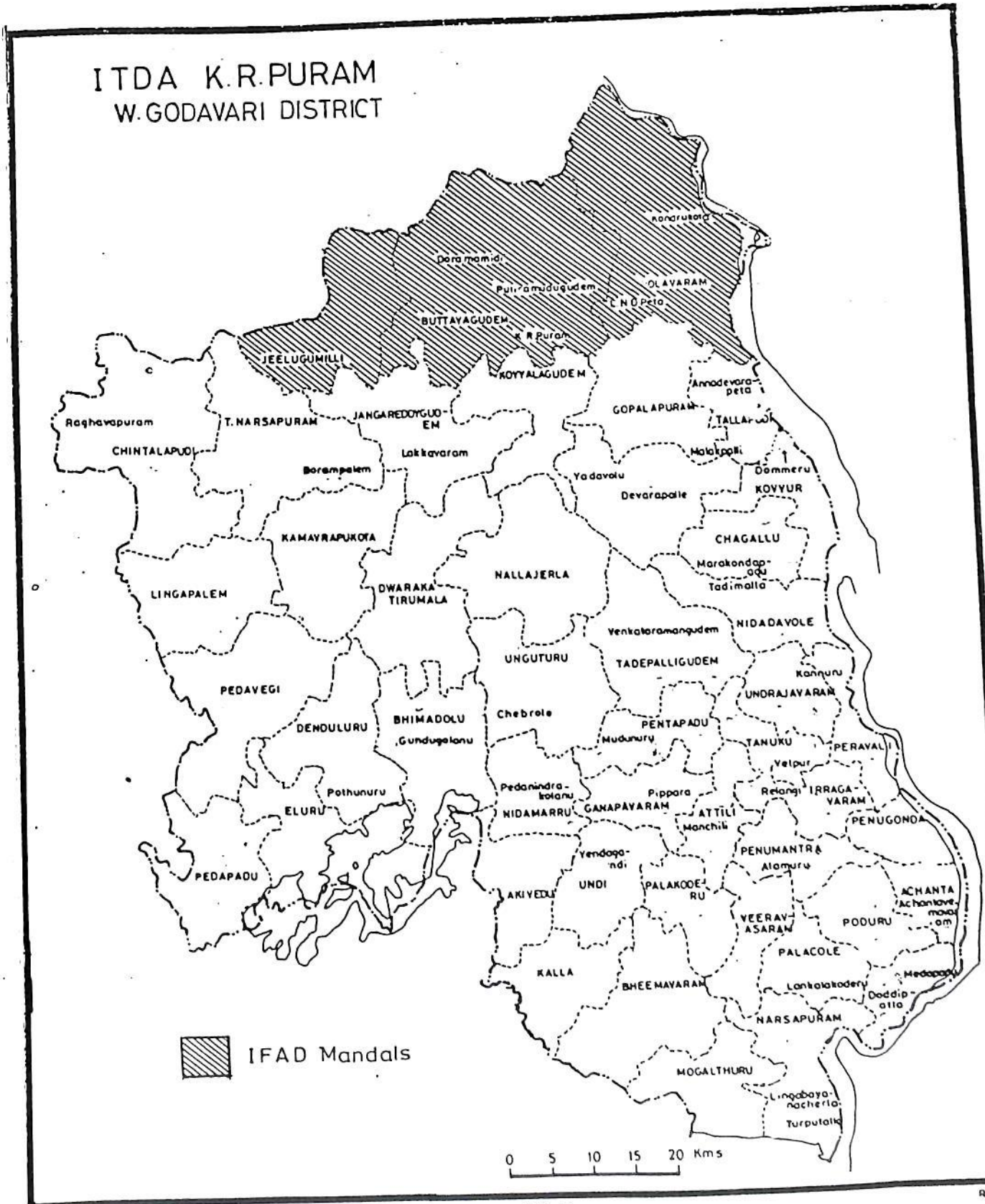
Sl. No.	Mandal No.	Mandal
1.	19	Lohersa
2.	14	Kuntala
3.	13	Sarangapur
4.	21	Nirmal
5.	20	Dilawarpur
6.	23	Mamda
7.	22	Laxmanchanda
8.	15	Kubeer
9.	16	Bhainsa
10.	18	Mudhole
11.	17	Tanur
12.	24	Khanapur
13.	25	Kadam

4. MANCHERIAL REVENUE DIVISION

Sl. No.	Mandal No.	Mandal
1.	30	Jannaram
2.	31	Dandepalli
3.	32	Luxettipet
4.	33	Mancherial
5.	34	Mandamarri
6.	35	Kasipet
7.	51	Chennur
8.	50	Kothapalli
9.	49	Vemanpalli
10.	43	Nenneal
11.	52	Jaipur
12.	42	Bellampally

5. ASIFABAD REVENUE DIVISION

Sl. No.	Mandal No.	Mandal
1.	37	Asifabad
2.	40	Rebbana
3.	41	Tandur
4.	45	Sirpur
5.	46	Kouthala
6.	47	Bijjur
7.	48	Dehagaon
8.	44	Bheemini
9.	39	Kagaznagar

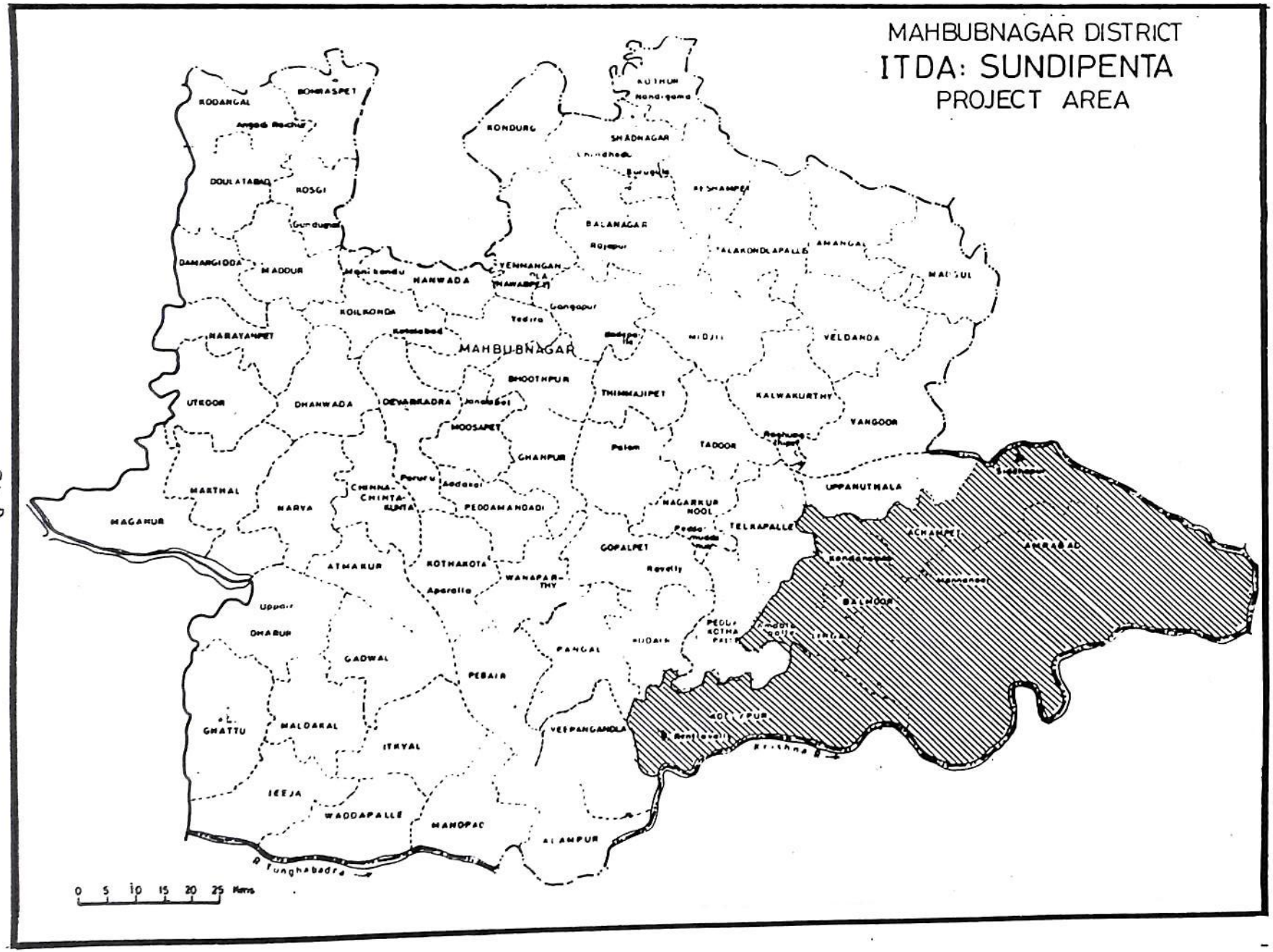

ITDA K.R.PURAM
W.GODAVARI DISTRICT
Kondrukota
Doramamidi
Puliramudugudem
OLAVARAM
L.N.D.Peta
BUTTAYAGUDEM
K.R.Puram
JEELUGUMILLI
KOYYALAGUDEM
Annadevara-peta
GOPALAPURAM
TALLAPUDI
Raghavapuram
T.NARSAPURAM
JANGAREDDYGUDEM
CHINTALAPUDI
Lakkavaram
Malakpalli
Dommeru
Borampalem
Yadavolu
KOVVUR
Devarapalle
KAMAVRAPUKOTA
CHAGALLU
Marakondapadu
NALLAJERLA
Tadimalla
LINGAPALEM
DWARAKA TIRUMALA
NIDADAVOLE
Venkataramangudem
UNGUTURU
TADEPALLIGUDEM
Kannuru
PEDAVEGI
UNDRAJAVARAM
BHIMADOLU
Chebrole
DENDULURU
PENTAPADU
Gundugolanu
Mudunuru
TANUKU
PERAVALI
Velpur
Pedanindra-kolanu
Pippara
Relangi
IRRAGA-VARAM
Pothunuru
ELURU
NIDAMARRU
GANAPAVARAM
ATTILI
Manchili
PENUGONDA
Yendaga-ndi
PENUMANTRA
Alamuru
PEDAPADU
UNDI
PALAKODE-RU
ACHANTA
Achantave-mavaram
AKIVEDU
VEERAV-ASARAM
PODURU
PALACOLE
KALLA
Medapadu
BHEEMAVARAM
Lankalakoderu
Doddip-atla
NARSAPURAM
IFAD Mandals
MOGALTHURU
Lingabaya-nacherla
Turputalla
0 5 10 15 20 Kms

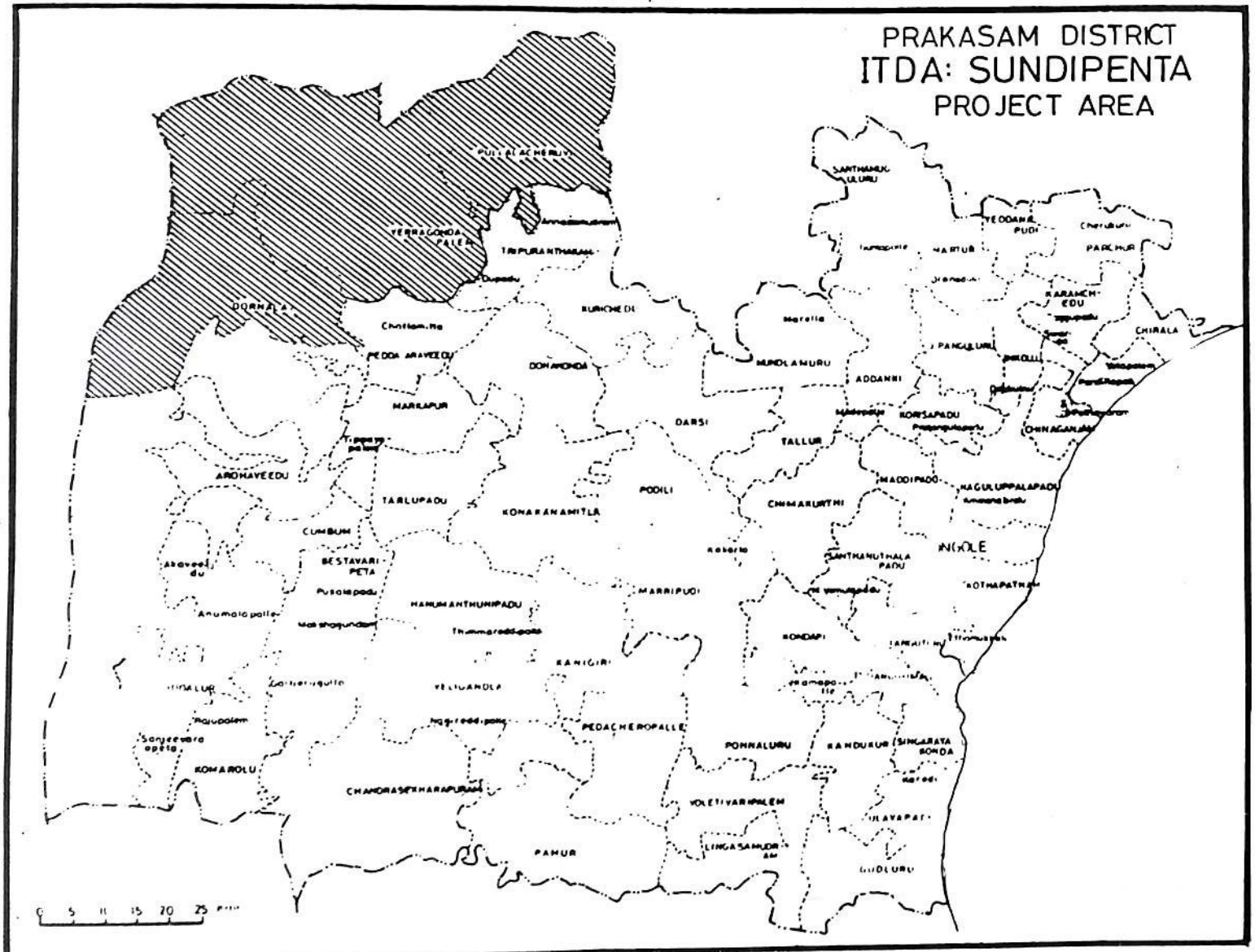
NAME OF THE ITDA: K.P. PURAM (YEAR-WISE)

Sl. No.	Name of the Watershed Major	Micro	Mandal	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	Godavari River	Slu— Vagu	Polavaram		Mamidigondi		
2	Godavari River	Koruturu Local vagu	Polavaram		Mulakalagudem H/O Koruturu		
3	Godavari River	Local Vagu	Polavaram			Kondrukota Singannapalli	
4	Kovvada Kalva	Panasagondi Vagu	Buttaigudem		Munjaluru		
5	Kovvada Kalva	Turupu Kalva	Buttaigudem		Ammapalem		
6	Kovvada Kalva	Manisetti Vagu	Buttaigudem		Upparilla		
7	Yerrakalva	Local Vagu	Jelugumilli			T. Ganganna-gudem	
8	Yerrakalva	Local Vagu	Jelugumilli				Jelugumilli
9	Yerrakalva	Local Vagu	Jelugumilli			Pakalagudem H/O Darbagudem	

NAME OF THE ITDA: SUNDIPENTA **(YEAR-WISE)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Watershed	Mandal	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	M.Nagar	Balamoor				Chenchugudem
		Amrabad				Macharam Jangareddipalli
2	Guntur	Macherla				B.K.V. Palem Ettipothala
		Veldurthy				Mittamidi Palem Hanmapuram
3	Prakasam	P. Dornala				Chintala Chilkacherla Chinnagudipadu
		Pullalachervu				Murikimalla Penta
		Yerragonda Palem				Minnam Pally
4	Kurnool	Atmakur				Kottalachervu Rudrakodu
		Velugodu Srisailam				Velugodu Srisailam
	Total Villages	30	1	18	28	70


MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT
ITDA: SUNDIPENTA
PROJECT AREA
KODANGAL
BOMRASPET
DOULATABAD
KOSGI
DAMARGIDDA
MADDUR
NARAYANPET
UTKOOR
DHANWADA
MAGANUR
MARTHAL
NARVA
KOILKONDA
HANWADA
MAHBUBNAGAR
KONDURG
SHADNAGAR
BALANAGAR
YENMANGANDLA
BHOOTHPUR
MOOSAPET
GHANPUR
PEDDAMANDADI
ATMAKUR
KOTHAKOTA
WANAPARTHY
GADWAL
PEBAIR
MALDAKAL
ITKYAL
WADDAPALLE
MANOPAD
ALAMPUR
VEEPANGANDLA
PANGAL
GOPALPET
NAGARKURNOOL
TELKAPALLE
TADOOR
KALWAKURTHY
VELDANDA
YANGOOR
UPPANUTHALA
ACHAMPET
AMRABAD
BALMOOR
MIDJIL
TALAKONDLAPALLE
AMANGAL
MADSUL
KOTHUR
Nandigama
Gangapur
Yedira
Palem
Ravelly
Aparalla
Uppair
DHARUR
GHATTU
JEEJA
R. Tunghabadra
Krishna R.
0 5 10 15 20 25 Kms


PRAKASAM DISTRICT
ITDA: SUNDIPENTA
PROJECT AREA
PULLALACHERUVU
YERRAGONDA PALEM
TRIPURANTHAKAM
DORNALA
KURICHEDU
Chattamitta
PEDDA ARAVEEDU
DONAKONDA
MARKAPUR
DARSI
ARCHAVEEDU
TARLUPADU
KONAKANAMITLA
PODILI
CUMBUM
BESTAVARI PETA
HANUMANTHUNIPADU
MARRIPUDI
KANIGIRI
VELIGANDLA
PEDACHEROPALLE
KOMAROLU
CHANDRASEKHARAPURAM
PAMUR
SANTHANUTHALA PADU
KONDAPI
PONNALURU
KANDUKUR
SINGARAYA KONDA
VOLETIVARIPALEM
LINGASAMUDRAM
GUDLURU
ULAVAPADU
KOTHAPATNAM
NAGULUPPALAPADU
MADDIPADU
CHIMAKURTHI
TALLUR
KORISAPADU
ADDANKI
MUNDLAMURU
Marella
SANTHAMUGULURU
MARTUR
YEDDANA PUDI
PARCHUR
KARAMCHEDU
CHIRALA
CHINAGANJAM
INGOLE
0 5 10 15 20 25

GUNTUR DISTRICT
ITDA: SUNDIPENTA
PROJECT AREA
DACHEPALLI
MACHAVARAM
ATCHAMPETA
RENTACHINTALA
GURAJALA
Chandrapalem
Attur
AMARAVATHI
THULLUR
Kijayapuri South
Madugula
KROSURU
PEDAKURAPADU
MACHERLA
PIDUGURALLA
Karalapadu
TADEPALLI
MANGALAGIRI
KARAMPUDI
RAJUPALEM
Panidam
SATTANAPALLI
TADIKONDA
DURGI
Mandapadu
MEDIKONDURU
PEDAKAKANI
Emani
Uppalapadu
NEKARIKALLU
MUPPALA
GUNTUR
ROLLIPARA
Nudurupadu
NARASARAOPETA
CHEBROLU
Katrapadu
TENALI
ROMPICHERLA
IPUR
Inumula
NADENDLA
Edlapadu
Vetapalem
PRATHIPADU
Muttur
VEMURU
KOLLURU
BOLLAPALLI
EDLAPADU
Ganapavaram
AMRUTHALURU
Pendrapadu
Mannava
Mopparru
Intur
BHATTIPROLU
PEDANANDIPADU
KAKUMANU
PONNURU
Kanagala
SAVALYAPURAM
CHILAKALURIPETA
Kavuru
NAGARAM
VINUKONDA
Enugupalem
PITTALAVANIPALEM
REPALLE
Vipweswaram
Appikatla
NIZAMPATNAM
NUZENDLA
KARLAPALEM
BAPATLA
BAY OF BENGAL
0 5 10 15 20 Kms
CESS 8/94

KURNOOL DISTRICT
ITDA: SUNDIPENTA
PROJECT AREA

TABLE 1.4a: NUMBER OF VILLAGES COVERED (SCHEME-WISE)

ITDA	No. of Mandals	Minor Irrigation	Soil Conser-vation	Horti-culture	Women Develop-ment	Milch Animals	Plough Bullocks	Sheep and Goats	Industry Service Business	No. of Villages Covered
Utnoor	6	4	9	7	10	-	6	-	3	14
Eturunagaram	4	4	4	6	3	1	5	2	-	9
Bhadrachalam	7	14	13	13	16	9	8	-	1	31
K.R. Puram	3	5	4	7	4	-	-	1	1	10
Sundipenta	10	9	-	3	8	1	5	1	3	16
Total	31	36	34	36	41	11	25	4	8	80

TABLE 1.4b: COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY VILLAGE-WISE

Name of the ITDA	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Type of Schemes								Total
			Minor Irrigation vation	Soil Conser-	Horti-culture	Commu-nity Develop-	Milch Animals	Plough Bullocks	Sheep and Goats	Off-farm	
UTNOOR	Indervelly	Dasnapur	-	5	5	2	-	1	-	2	12
		Ananthapuram H/O Dasnapur	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Pittalaburi H/O Dasnapur	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Bazarhatnoor	Jatharla	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	7	13
		Chintal Sangvi	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	3	8
		Butai-K	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	6
	Jainoor	Busimetta	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	5
		Marlawai	-	2	4	-	-	3	-	-	9
	Adilabad	Chinchughat	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	5
		Maleboregaon	3	-	3	2	-	3	-	-	10
		Arlagudem	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Sirpur (U)	Mahagaon	-	10	6	2	-	4	-	-	21
		Raghapur	-	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	7
	Utnoor	Laxittpet	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
	Sub Total	14	9	31	33	20	-	14	-	13	120

Contd...

TABLE 1.4b: COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY VILLAGE-WISE

Name of the ITDA	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Type of Schemes								Total
			Minor Irrigation vation	Soil Conser-	Horti-culture	Commu-nity Develop-	Milch Animals	Plough Bullocks	Sheep and Goats	Off-farm	
ETURU-NAGARAM	Eturunagaram	Veerapuram	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	9
		Butaram	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
		Ekkala	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	8
	Mangapet	Balannagudem	-	6	-	-	-	1	6	-	13
		Bramhanpally	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	9
		Kannaigudem	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Laxmi Narsapur	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Gudur	Hanuman Thanda	1	2	4	-	3	1	12	-	23
	Kothagudem	Polaram	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	6
	Sub Total	9	13	12	20	3	3	8	18	-	77

Contd...

TABLE 1.4b: COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY VILLAGE-WISE

Name of the ITDA	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Type of Schemes								Total
			Minor Irrigation	Soil Conservation	Horti-culture	Community Development	Milch Animals	Plough Bullocks	Sheep and Goats	Off-farm	
BHADRA-CHALAM	Bhadrachalam	Gogubaka	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
		Gommukoyagudem	-	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	9
		Ramgopalpuram	1	3	1	2	2	3	-	-	12
		Narsingapet	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	5
		Pichukalapadu	4	2	1	-	4	4	-	1	16
	Kunavaram	Repaka	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	7
		Palluru	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	7
		Kothuru	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	5
		Kondrajupet	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
		Pydigudem	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Harvaigudem	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Bhagavanpuram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Lingapuram	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	V.R. Puram	Peddamattapally	2	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	14
		Ummadivaram	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	6
		Totapally	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Cherla	Singasamudrum	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Peddapally	2	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	8
		P. Gannavaram Colony	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Upparigudem	-	-	-	1	4	4	-	-	9
		Tippapuram	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
	Sub Total	20	23	14	39	14	18	15	-	1	123

Contd...

TABLE 1.4b: COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY VILLAGE-WISE

Name of the ITDA	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Type of Schemes								Total
			Minor Irrigation vation	Soil Conser-	Horti-culture	Commu-nity Develop-	Milch Animals	Plough Bullocks	Sheep and Goats	Off-farm	
	Dummugudem	Manguvaibaduva	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	5
		K.Veerabhadrapuram	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	5
		Chinnanallaballi	-	-	-	2	2	5	-	-	9
	Kukunoor	Arvaipally	1	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	9
		Gundembore	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	6
		Gundugudem	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
	Chintur	Pega	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Surrakunta	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
		Ratnapur	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
		Surrela	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Sub Total	10	4	12	17	5	4	9	-	-	50

Contd...

TABLE 1.4b: COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY VILLAGE-WISE

Name of the ITDA	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Type of Schemes								Total
			Minor Irrigation vation	Soil Conser-	Horti-culture	Commu-nity Develop-	Milch Animals	Plough Bullocks	Sheep and Goats	Off-farm	
K.R.PURAM	Polavaram	Mamidigondi	-	-	9	1	-	1	-	-	11
		Kondrakota	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
		Singannapalli	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	6
		Mulagalagudem	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Buttaigudem	Munjaluru	1	5	11	1	-	-	-	-	18
		Upparilla	1	4	5	1	-	-	1	1	13
		Ammapalem	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Jeelugumilli	Jeelugumilli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Darbagudem	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
		T. Gangannagudem	3	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	12
	Sub Total	10	14	11	46	4	-	1	1	1	78

Contd...

TABLE 1.4b: COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES BY VILLAGE-WISE

Name of the ITDA	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Type of Schemes								Total
			Minor Irrigation	Soil Conser-vation	Horti-culture	Commu-nity Develop-	Milch Animals	Plough Bullocks	Sheep and Goats	Off-farm	
SUNDI-PENTA	Amrabad	Jangareddypally	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Macharam	5	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	8
	Balmoor	Chenchugudem	7	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	17
	Macherla	Ettipothala	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	6
		B.K.V. Palem	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Veldurthy	Hanmapuram	3	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	9
		Mittamidhipalem	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Pullalacheruvu	Murikimallpenta	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
	Y. Palem	Minnampally	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	P.Dornala	Chinnagudipadu	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
		Chilkacherla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Chintala	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	7
	Atmakur	Kottalacheruvu	3	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	9
		Rudrapadu	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
	Velugodu	Velugodu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Srisailam	Srisailam	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
	Sub Total	16	32	-	14	8	3	18	6	4	85
	Grand Total	80	95	79	169	54	28	65	29	19	545

TABLE 1.4c: VILLAGE-WISE COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES

Name of the ITDA	Coverage of Beneficiaries									Total
	Minor Irrigation vation	Soil Conser-	Seed Produ- ction	Horti- culture	Community Development	Milch Animals Goats	Plough Bullocks	Sheep and	Off- farm	
UTNOOR	9	31	22	33	20	-	14	-	13	142
ETURUNAGARAM	13	12	18	20	6	3	8	18	-	98
BHADRACHALAM	27	25	36	56	22	22	24	-	1	213
K.R. PURAM	14	11	16	46	8	-	1	5	1	102
SUNDIPENTA	32	-	4	14	16	3	18	6	4	97
ALL ITDAs	95	79	96	169	72	28	65	29	19	652

CHAPTER - II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC ATTRIBUTES OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

A brief attempt is made here to present the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the sample households from 80 study villages, where the schemes were implemented during 1994-95 to 1997-98. The literacy status, education, land ownership, skills, labour participation, housing condition etc. are analysed. The status of children is examined by considering their participation in education, economic and domestic activities.

Population and Size of the Household

The study covered 429 households with a total population of 2428. Of the total population 51.6 per cent are males and 48.4 per cent are females. Children in the age group of 0-14 form 43.6 per cent of the population while adults in the age group of 15-55 form 50.8 per cent and the remaining 5.6 per cent are more than 55 (Table 2.1). A majority of them are dependents. The adult child ratio worked out to 1:1.17. It is highest in Utnoor (1.43) and lowest in Sundipenta (0.92).

There are 938 females per 1000 males. The sex ratio across the ITDA's reveals a higher sex ratio of 1030 females in Bhadrachalam, followed by K.R.Puram (990 females), whereas a lower sex ratio of 812 is observed in Sundipenta ITDA. Within the Sundipenta ITDA, Mahaboobnagar dstrict has a very low sex ratio of 650 females per 1000 males.

Family Size

The average number of persons per family among all the ITDAs is 5.55. Across the ITDAs it varies between 5.24 in the case of K.R.Puram and 5.93 in Utnoor. Across the districts, Prakasam has the highest average with 6.75, followed by Guntur with 6.19 (Table 2.2).

The family size is examined under five categories viz., very small family consisting of less than 2 members, small family consisting of 3-4 members, medium family with 5-7 members, large family with 8-10 members and very large family consisting of more than 10 members.

It is seen that most are medium sized family households and account for 56.6 per cent, followed by small sized families (22.8 per cent). Large family households are higher in Utnoor when compared to other ITDAs as seen from Table 2.2. Across the ITDAs, the percentage variation is not much excepting in K.R.Puram, where the small sized families and large families are more (32 per cent and 16 per cent respectively).

Household Category

Household categorisation is done on the basis of the present operational holdings of the households. The distribution of sample households shows that small farmer households form 48 per cent, followed by marginal farmers with 24.7 per cent (Table 2.3). Medium and large farmers constitute 21.2 and 4.2 per cent respectively. While landless labour households form only 1.8 per cent. This reveals that in tribal areas, most of the households possess some land. Across the ITDAs there are more marginal farmers (42.7 per cent) in K.R.Puram, whereas they account for only 6 per cent in Utnoor. But in Utnoor, the proportion of large farmers is higher (12.6 per cent) when compared to all ITDAs. The mandal-wise distribution of households are presented in Table 2.4.

Tribe-wise Distribution of Households

The distribution of households tribe-wise, reveals that the Koya community is larger (46.1 per cent) in the project area, followed by Gonds (19.3 per cent), and Chenchus (16.3 per cent). As mentioned in the Chapter-I, the Koya community predominates in 3 ITDAs viz., Eturunagaram, Bhadrachalam and K.R.Puram, where as Gonds are concentrated in Utnoor and Chenchus in Sundipenta ITDA areas (Table 2.5).

Education Level of Adults

An effort was made to ascertain the attitude of people towards ongoing programmes implemented by the agency and the way they respond to it. The educational levels of the households are considered as factors influencing their attitude. If they are educated, they will be aware of and can respond to developmental programmes implemented by the Government.

It is noticed that a majority of the sample beneficiaries (76.8 per cent) are illiterate 14.4 per cent have studied upto primary level; 3.9 per cent upto the secondary and high school level. Only one per cent have technical and college education (Table 2.6). Across the ITDAs the percentage variation is not much excepting in Sundipenta ITDA, where the proportion of illiterates is less, when compared to other ITDAs (71.6 per cent). This shows that the Chenchus though more primitive in terms of education, they are ahead of other tribals in other aspects.

Educational Level of Children

The Study reveals that among the eligible school age children (5-15 years age), the proportion of school going children accounts for 67.4 per cent. The rest do not go to school. Another important feature is that the percentage of children studying in secondary education is very small (14.8 per cent) (Table 2.7). The educational level of girl children is also low (63.4 per cent). In secondary education also, the percentage is only 29. This can be attributed to the fact that after primary education, a majority of girls as wells as many boys are not getting higher education. This may be due to the absence of middle and high schools near their villages or due to children engaging in agricultural activities. This aspect needs detailed study. Across the ITDAs, the school going children are higher in Eturunagaram 75.4 per cent and lower in K.R.Puram 62.3 per cent.

Occupational Distribution

The Study of occupational distribution of households shows that the cultivating farmers are higher (76.6 per cent), followed by mixed category i.e., cultivator cum labour households (20.4 per cent). The other category of households and non-agricultural population are very few at 1 per cent each (Table 2.8). Across the ITDAs, the cultivating households are high in Bhadrachalam (84.3 per cent) and lower in Eturunagaram (68.5 per cent). In the Chenchu dominated Sundipenta ITDA, the cultivators are less in Kurnool District (25.8 per cent) and more in Guntur District (93.2 per cent). This reveals that the developmental programmes are not taking place in the interior pockets of the tribal community. This can be attributed to the presence of extremist activities in these areas, because of which the officials are not willing to go to the interior areas for implementing the programmes.

Change in Occupational Status

Due to implementation of the various developmental activities, sometimes, there is a change in the occupations of the households. It is observed from the study that there is a shift from the labour households to cultivators. This may be attributed to the implementation of irrigation schemes. The labour households have become cultivators, whereas earlier their lands were kept fallow due to non-availability of irrigation. This shift is more evident in Eturunagaram and Sundipenta ITDAs, followed by K.R.Puram (Table 2.9). Further, due to implementation of off-farm schemes, 3 households became self-employed by running hotels-cum-kirana shop, brick industry and flour and chilli mills. Earlier they were doing some private work. Due to the implementation of IFAD Programme, there is a shift in the occupation of 3.5 per cent of households. Earlier their food whose security was uncertain depending upon the availability of employment. At present they are self-employed.

Work Participation

The Tables 2.10 and 2.11 reveals that 51.7 per cent of the population is working of which 4 per cent are children below 15 years age. Male workers account for 52.3 per cent, while the rest 47.7 per cent are females. There are very few female child workers (0.6 per cent). This shows that 50 per cent of the school drop-outs (between 5-15 years of age group) are employed as labourers. Across the ITDAs there is a higher below participation more work force (58.8 per cent) in Utnoor where there are Gonds and less in Sundipenta, the chenchu area (45.9 per cent). Due to the large forest area, the households residing in these area are not getting much outside work, and hence, poverty prevails in this ITDA district. Their main occupation is hunting and gathering.

Asset Structure

Changes in the economic structure can be measured by either increase or decrease in the ownership of productive assets like land, livestock and changes in housing conditions etc.

Land

The land particulars of the sample households, tribe-wise and ITDA-wise, are presented in the table 2.12a and 2.12(b). These tables reveal that of the total land only 32 per cent is under irrigation. Across the ITDAs, Utnoor has very little land under irrigation (10 per cent) and Eturunagaram has more irrigated land (50 per cent), followed by Bhadrachalam (48.3 per cent). This indicates the backwardness of Utnoor in irrigation facilities. High priority has to be given to this sector to bring more land under irrigation by storing the rain water in minor irrigation tanks or Kuntas. Digging of more borewells, is not feasible due to lack of electrification.

The Table 2.12b further reveals that the average land per household of Gond, Andh and Nayaka tribes is seven acres, whereas in the case of Konda Reddy tribals it is 2.8 acres. The Chenchu households of Kurnool District have 1.81 acres only.

Housing Condition

The housing conditions of the sample households are examined by considering the material used for roof, walls and floor. On the basis of this, the houses are classified as pucca, semi-pucca kutcha and thatched. It is observed that the pucca houses account for 13.7 per cent and semi-pucca 17.5 per cent. The rest are thatched/kutcha houses which account for 68.8 per cent (Table 2.13). Because of the implementation of the housing programme in Sundipenta ITDA, the pucca/semi-pucca houses together account for 57.1 per

cent, followed by Utnoor 42.1 per cent. In Sundipenta ITDA area the housing programme is going on in some more study villages. In the rest of the areas, only tiles are supplied to the households. Pucca housing programmes may be implemented in all the ITDAs where 68 per cent of the households still live in thatched houses. Once in two years they are relaying the roofs with green leaves/grass. Hence, permanent shelters may be provided at the earliest in a phased manner.

TABLE 2.1 a: SAMPLE POPULATION AND AGE STRUCTURE (ITDA-WISE)

Adults ITDA Name / Children District		House-holds	Popula-tion	Audlts (16 - 55)		Children (< 15 years)	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Utnoor	Adilabad	95	576	161	150	117	100
Eturnagaram	Warangal	58	319	80	71	71	77
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	131	731	198	198	157	161
K R Puram	West Godavari	75	398	102	91	86	91
Sundipenta	Guntur	16	100	19	17	30	28
Sundipenta	Prakasam	16	107	23	22	34	27
Sundipenta	Kurnool	13	65	16	12	17	15
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	25	132	41	34	33	16
Sundipenta (Overall)		70	404	99	85	114	86
All ITDAs		429	2428	640	595	545	515

TABLE 2.1b : DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS (ITDA-WISE) FOR SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

ITDA Name	District	Adult Male	Child-ren	Adult Child Ratio	Total		Sex Ratio
					male	Female	
Utnoor	Adilabad	161	150	1.43	50.5	49.5	978
Eturnagaram	Warangal	80	71	1.02	51.4	48.6	945
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	198	198	1.25	49.2	50.8	1030
K R Puram	West Godavari	102	91	1.09	50.2	49.8	990
Sundipenta	Guntur	19	17	0.62	54.0	46.0	923
Sundipenta	Prakasam	23	22	0.74	53.2	46.8	877
Sundipenta	Kurnool	16	12	0.88	52.3	47.7	912
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	41	34	1.53	60.6	39.4	650
Sundipenta (Overall)		99	85	10.92	55.1	44.9	812
All ITDAs		640	59	551.17	1253	1175	938
%					51.6	48.4	

TABLE 2.2 FAMILY SIZE

ITDA Name	District	Average Family Size	Family Size (members)				
			V. Small < 3	Small 3 - 4	Medium 5 - 7	Large 8 - 10	V. Large > 10
Utnoor	Adilabad	5.93	6.3	17.9	57.9	11.6	6.3
Eturnagaram	Warangal	5.43	0	22.4	70.7	5.2	1.7
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	5.30	7.7	22.1	57.2	11.4	1.6
K R Puram	West Godavari	5.24	6.7	32.0	45.3	16.0	0.0
Sundipenta	Guntur	6.19	0	31.2	50.0	6.3	12.5
Sundipenta	Prakasam	6.75	0	12.5	56.2	25.0	6.3
Sundipenta	Kurnool	4.85	15.4	23.0	46.2	15.4	0.0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	5.32	12.0	20.0	60.0	8.0	0.0
Sundipenta (Overall)		5.76	7.2	21.4	54.3	12.8	4.3
All ITDAs		5.55	26	98	243	50	12
%			6.0	22.8	56.8	11.6	2.8

TABLE 2.3: CATEGORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

ITDA Name	District	Category				
		L.L.	M.F.	S.F.	Med.F.	L.F.
Utnoor	Adilabad	0	6.3	43.1	37.9	12.7
Eturnagaram	Warangal	1.8	32.7	51.7	13.8	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	1.5	23.8	47.3	24.4	3.0
K R Puram	West Godavari	0	42.7	45.3	9.3	2.7
Sundipenta	Guntur	0	18.7	68.7	12.6	0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	0	18.7	56.3	25.0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	38.5	46.1	15.4	0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	0	24.0	68.0	8.0	0
Sundipenta (Overall)		7.1	25.7	55.7	11.5	0
All ITDAs		1.86	24.71	48.02	21.21	4.20

Note: L.L - Landless; S.F - Small Farmer; Med.F. - Medium Farmer;
M.F - Marginal Farmer; L.F. - Large Farmer

TABLE - 2.4 : CATEGORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS (BY MANDAL-WISE)

ITDA Name	Mandal	Total House Hold	Category				
			L.L.	S.F.	Med.F.	M.F.	L.F.
Utnoor	Indervelly	15	0	13.3	46.7	20.0	20.0
Utnoor	Bazarhatnoor	24	0	0	54.1	33.3	12.6
Utnoor	Jainoor	13	0	15.4	53.9	7.7	23.0
Utnoor	Adilabad	13	0	15.4	46.1	38.5	0
Utnoor	Sirpur - U	26	0	0	30.7	65.4	3.9
Utnoor	Utnoor	4	0	0	0	50.0	50.0
Eturnagaram	Eturnagaram	21	0	42.8	42.8	14.4	0
Eturnagaram	Mangapeta	20	0	40.0	44.0	5.0	0
Eturnagaram	Gudur	13	7.7	15.4	53.9	23.0	0
Eturnagaram	Kotha Gudem	4	0	0	75.0	25.0	0
Bhadrachalam	Bhadrachalam	41	0	17.0	56.0	24.0	3.0
Bhadrachalam	Kunavaram	18	5.6	38.9	44.4	11.1	0
Bhadrachalam	V R Puram	24	0	12.6	50.0	30.0	8.4
Bhadrachalam	Cherala	14	0	43.0	28.5	28.5	0
Bhadrachalam	Dummu Gudem	17	5.9	17.6	41.2	29.4	5.9
Bhadrachalam	Kukunuru	17	0	29.4	47.0	23.6	0
K R Puram	Polavaram	22	0	45.5	36.4	13.6	4.5
K R Puram	Buttaigudem	35	0	45.7	48.5	5.8	0
K R Puram	Jeelugumilli	18	0	33.3	50.0	11.1	5.6
Sundipenta	Macherla	8	0	37.5	50.0	12.5	0
Sundipenta	Veldurthi	8	0	0	87.5	12.5	0
Sundipenta	Pullalachervu	4	0	0	75.0	25.0	0
Sundipenta	P Dornala	12	0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0
Sundipenta	Atmakur	11	27.3	54.5	18.2	0	0
Sundipenta	Velugodu	1	100.0	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Srisailam	1	100.0	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Amrabad	9	0	33.3	55.5	11.2	0
Sundipenta	Balmur	16	0	18.7	75.0	6.3	0
All ITDAs		429	1.9	24.7	48.0	21.2	4.2

Note: L.L - Landless; S.F - Small Farmer; Med.F. - Medium Farmer;
M.F - Marginal Farmer; L.F. - Large Farmer

TABLE 2.5: HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION (TRIBE-WISE)

ITDA Name	District	Tribe Name											
		Gonds	Lambadi	Kolam	Koya	Pradhan	Thotis	Konda-reddy	Chenchu	Nayak	Manne	Andh	Yerukula
Utnoor	Adilabad	87.4	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	11.5	0
Eturnagaram	Warangal	0	22.4	0	77.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	0	12.2	0	85.5	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	0	0
K R Puram	West Godavari	0	0	0	54.7	0	0	45.3	0	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta (Overall)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
All ITDAs		*19.4*	*6.7*	*0*	*46.1*	*0.2*	*0*	*8.0*	*16.3*	*0.6*	*0*	*2.7*	*0*

TABLE 2.6 : EDUCATION LEVELS OF ADULTS

ITDA Name	District	Illiterate		Primary		Secondary		Higher		Technical		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Utnoor	Adilabad	37.7	41.5	9.5	4.5	3.3	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.2	0	52.6	47.4
Eturnagaram	Warangal	35.0	40.3	13.6	3.0	2.3	0	2.3	0	1.2	2.3	54.3	45.7
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	33.4	45.8	8.2	1.7	3.0	1.7	3.1	1.7	1.4	0	49.1	51.9
K R Puram	West Godavari	34.0	40.7	12.2	5.4	1.8	0.9	3.2	1.4	0.4	0	51.6	48.4
Sundipenta	Guntur	35.7	38.0	7.1	4.8	4.8	2.4	0	0	0	0	52.4	47.6
Sundipenta	Prakasam	32.6	41.3	6.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0	0	0	50.0	50.0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	24.2	27.2	18.1	6.2	6.2	0	3.1	3.1	0	0	51.5	48.5
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	39.6	37.4	4.8	2.4	2.4	1.2	7.3	0	0	0	56.6	43.7
Sundipenta (Overall)		34.8	36.8	7.8	3.4	3.4	1.5	4.0	0.4	0	0	53.4	46.6
Total		35.0	41.8	4.0	2.9	2.9	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	51.7	48.3
Grant Total		76.8		6.9		3.9		3.0		1.1		100.0	

TABLE 2.7 : EDUCATION LEVEL OF CHILDREN

ITDA Name	District	Total No. of Children						No. of school going children (5-15)			Percentage
		0 - 15			5 - 15						
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Utnoor	Adilabad	54.0	46.0	217	53.8	46.2	210	58.7	41.9	141	67.1
Eturnagaram	Warangal	48.0	52.0	148	50.7	49.3	134	56.4	63.6	101	75.4
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	49.4	50.6	318	48.7	51.3	289	52.8	47.2	180	62.3
K R Puram	West Godavari	48.5	51.5	177	48.4	51.6	163	51.8	48.2	112	68.7
Sundipenta	Guntur	51.7	48.3	58	53.4	46.6	58	47.6	52.4	42	72.4
Sundipenta	Prakasam	55.7	44.3	61	54.3	45.7	57	62.1	37.9	37	64.9
Sundipenta	Kurnool	53.1	46.9	32	50.0	50.0	32	42.1	57.9	19	59.4
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	67.3	32.7	49	66.0	34.0	50	56.7	43.1	37	74.0
Sundipenta (Overall)		57.0	33.0	200	56.3	45.7	197	53.3	46.7	135	68.5
All ITDAs		545	515	1060	512	481	993	364	305	669	67.4
%		51.4	48.6		51.5	48.5		54.4	65.6		

TABLE 2.8 : TYPE OF ACTIVITY

ITDA Name	District	Total Workers	Culti-vators	Agri. Labour+ Culti-vator	Non-Agri. Labour	Service	Others
Utnoor	Adilabad	331	235	89	2	2	0
Eturnagaram	Warangal	159	109	78	2	0	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	377	318	268	4	2	3
K R Puram	West Godavari	203	162	68	2	3	0
Sundipenta	*Guntur*	44	41	5	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	41	34	13	1	0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	31	8	21	4	1	9
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	69	54	23	1	1	1
Sundipenta (Overall)		185	137	62	6	2	10
All ITDAs		1255	961	565	16	9	13
%			76.6	45.0	1.3	0.72	1.0

TABLE 2.9 : OCCUPATIONAL SHIFT OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

ITDA Name	District	Agricultural Labour		Non-agricul-ture Labour		Both		Cultivator		Private Job		Self Employed		No Work		Others	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Utnoor	Adilabad	3	3	0	0	2	1	77	78	1	0	3	4	1	1	8	8
Eturnagaram	Warangal	20	15	0	3	6	6	26	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	30	31	8	8	9	9	67	66	1	1	0	0	0	0	16	16
K R Puram	West Godavari	12	9	4	5	11	12	35	36	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	12
Sundipenta	Guntur	0	0	1	0	3	4	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	3	1	0	1	2	3	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Sundipenta	Kurnool	1	1	0	0	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	7	7
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	3	1	2	1	2	2	17	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sundipenta (Overall)		7	3	3	2	9	12	38	41	2	0	0	1	0	0	11	11
All ITDAs		72	61	15	18	37	40	243	249	4	1	3	6	1	1	54	59

TABLE 2.10: WORK PARTICIPATION - ITDA-WISE

ITDA Name	District	Adult Workers			Child Workers			Percentage of workers	Dependancy ratio
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Utnoor	Adilabad	50.1	49.9	311	100.0	0	20	58.8	1.77
Eturnagaram	Warangal	52.5	47.5	156	33.3	66.7	3	50.5	2.03
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	50.1	49.9	365	66.7	33.3	12	53.4	1.78
K R Puram	West Godavari	50.7	49.3	197	83.3	16.7	6	51.6	1.98
Sundipenta	Guntur	52.2	47.8	44	0	0	0	44.4	2.69
Sundipenta	Prakasam	48.7	51.3	39	100.0	0	2	38.0	2.38
Sundipenta	Kurnool	53.5	46.5	28	100.0	0	3	49.2	2.11
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	55.3	44.7	65	100.0	0	4	51.9	1.68
Sundipenta (Overall)		52.8	47.2		100.0	0	9	45.9	2.11
ALL ITDAs		48.9	47.1	96	3.4	0.6	4.0	100.0	

TABLE 2.11 : WORK PARTICIPATION - TRIBE-WISE

District	Tribe Name	Adult Workers			Child Workers			Percentage of workers
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Adilabad	Gonds	50.1	49.9	279	100.0	0	20	60.3
Adilabad	Pardhans	50.0	50.0	2	0	0	0	33.3
Adilabad	Andh	50.0	50.0	30	0	0	0	49.2
Warangal	Lambadi	42.5	57.5	33	0	0	0	48.5
Warangal	Koya	55.2	44.8	123	33.3	66.7	3	51.0
Khammam	Lambadi	50.0	50.0	40	0	0	0	47.6
Khammam	Koya	49.5	50.5	317	66.7	33.3	12	54.6
Khammam	Nayak	75.0	25.0	8	0	0	0	40.0
West Godavari	Koya	51.0	49.0	106	100.0	0	4	50.2
West Godavari	Konda Reddy	50.5	49.5	91	50.0	50.0	2	53.4
Guntur	Chenchu	52.2	47.8	44	0	0	0	44.4
Prakasam	Chenchu	48.7	51.3	39	100.0	0	2	38.0
Kurnool	Chenchu	53.5	46.5	28	100.0	0	3	49.2
Mahaboobnagar	Chenchu	65.0	35.0	65	100.0	0	4	51.9
All ITDAs		51.0	49.0	1205	86.0	14.0	50	51.7

TABLE 2.12a : LAND OWNERSHIP (ITDA-WISE) (IN ACRES)

ITDA Name	District	Own Land			No Culti-vation (Current Fallow)	Total operated land
		Wet	Dry	Total		
Utnoor	Adilabad	65.75	588.80	654.55	7.00	647.55
Eturnagaram	Warangal	103.00	102.00	205.00	0.00	205.00
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	296.70	318.00	614.70	32.50	582.20
K R Puram	West Godavari	104.50	166.50	271.00	3.00	268.00
Sundipenta	Guntur	22.00	46.50	68.50	8.00	60.50
Sundipenta	Prakasam	11.50	48.90	60.40	0.00	60.40
Sundipenta	Kurnool	5.00	18.50	23.50	0.00	23.50
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	37.25	54.00	91.25	3.00	88.25
Sundipenta (Overall)		75.75	167.90	243.65	11.00	232.65
All ITDAs		645.70	1343.20	1988.90	53.50	1935.40
%		32.5	67.5		2.7	

TABLE 2.12 b : LAND OWNERSHIP (TRIBE-WISE) (IN ACRES)

ITDA Name	District	Own Land			Fallow Land	Total operated land
		Wet	Dry	Total		
Adilabad	Gonds	52.75	515.95	568.70	7.00	561.70
Adilabad	Pardhans	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
Adilabad	Andh	13.00	67.85	80.85	0.00	80.85
Warangal	Lambadi	24.00	28.00	52.00	0.00	52.00
Warangal	Koya	79.00	74.00	153.00	0.00	153.00
Khammam	Lambadi	20.50	43.00	63.50	0.00	63.50
Khammam	Koya	267.70	260.50	528.20	26.00	502.20
Khammam	Nayak	8.50	14.50	23.00	6.50	17.50
West Godavari	Koya	66.50	109.00	175.50	0.00	175.50
West Godavari	Konda Reddy	38.00	57.50	95.50	3.00	92.50
Guntur	Chenchu	22.00	46.50	68.50	8.00	60.50
Prakasam	Chenchu	11.50	48.90	60.40	0.00	60.40
Kurnool	Chenchu	5.00	18.50	23.50	0.00	23.50
Mahaboobnagar	Chenchu	37.25	54.00	91.25	3.00	88.25
All ITDAs		645.70	1343.20	1988.90	53.50	1935.40

TABLE 2.13: HOUSING CONDITION

ITDA Name	District	Type of House			
		Thatched	Kutcha Pucca	Semi	Pucca
Utnoor	Adilabad	53.6	4.3	25.2	16.9
Eturnagaram	Warangal	63.8	13.8	22.4	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	67.2	13.0	16.8	3.0
K R Puram	West Godavari	77.3	2.7	13.4	6.6
Sundipenta	Guntur	75.0	6.3	0	18.7
Sundipenta	Prakasam	31.3	6.2	6.2	56.3
Sundipenta	Kurnool	15.4	7.6	0	77.0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	24.0	8.0	20.0	48.0
Sundipenta (Overall)		35.7	7.1	8.6	48.6
ALL ITDAs		60.4	8.4	17.5	13.7

CHAPTER - III

PROCESS EVALUATION

The 28 macro watersheds have been further sub-divided into micro-watersheds. Most of the micro-watersheds fall within a mandal or two mandals which is an administrative unit. Each micro-wathershed consists of 10-15 revenue villages. These micro-watersheds were selected for overall development over one year period.

After selection of the micro-watershed and identification of the villages for the year, the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method has been initiated in the planning and development. The officials prepared plans based on the priorities, requirements and perception of the people which emerged out of the PRA. This exercise is conducted in all the study villages before implementation of the programme and the plans were prepared in consultation with the farmers and VTDAs. The VTDAs have also been formed for this purpose. In some of the villages, water users associations were also formed to take up/to oversee the irrigation works. The funds allocated to the works are kept with the local banks at the disposal of VTDAs/VDFS jointly operated by the VTDA president and official of the ITDA, usually the agricultural officer or Assistant Executive Engineer to take up the development works.

The major thrust of the project is Natural Resource Development and Soil and Moisture Conservation measures, which includes minor irrigation and water harvesting structure and horticulture. Most of the funds (82 per cent) are allotted to these activities. The funds allocation for soil and moisture conservation and on farm activities which covered under agriculture sector was less (13 per cent) when compared to irrigation sector (62.7 per cent).

As per the Financial Targets and Achievements table only 51 per cent of the money has been spent on different activities during the first four year period. By sector-wise, the achievement is very low in the case of soil conservation works. This is because of lack of staff, and non-participation of people in the works, which effected the implementation process during two years. The financial achievement on irrigation is 47 per cent. Where it is 78 per cent in the case of livestock development, 71 per cent for arable crop development followed by community participation (63 per cent). Off-farm development accounts for 48 per cent.

Identification of Beneficiaries

When asked about the criteria followed for identification and selection of schemes and beneficiaries, the sample households as well as the village community replied that the identification of schemes and beneficiaries is done during the gramsabha meetings. Those who need individual assets have to approach the VTDAs. The VTDAs recommend their names to the ITDAs by sending a copy of the resolution taken during the meetings, which take place once in a month. The selection of individual beneficiaries was done on the basis of their socio-economic condition and the requirements. Based on the recommendation of the VTDAs, the individual households were provided assistance under different sectors/ schemes.

Selection Process

The success of any programme mainly depends upon the proper identification of beneficiaries, who really require assistance. For identification and selection, a household survey has to be conducted first. The study revealed that in the case of 96 per cent of beneficiaries, they were identified on the basis of household survey, and 97 per cent of households stated that they were selected in the gramsabha meeting conducted within the village (97 per cent) (Table 3.1). A majority of the households was satisfied with the selection process adopted for identification and selection as a beneficiary.

If we look into the income criteria as generally adopted for financial assistance under different developmental programmes, almost all the tribal households are eligible for assistance. The average annual income of all the households is Rs.8154 (Table 3.2). Only 7 per cent of beneficiary households had income more than Rs.12000 per annum. For the rest the annual income is below Rs.12000.

A majority (62 per cent) of the beneficiary households told said that the Government (ITDA) officials were the main source for giving information regarding the programmes/ schemes. In the case of 27 per cent beneficiaries, the village community (VTDAs) motivated them to take up the schemes after selection in the gramasabha (Table 3.3). For the remaining 7.2 per cent cases the village level workers (VLWs) and the village elders played an important role in selecting them for assistance.

Sanction and Grounding of Schemes

After completion of the identification/selection of schemes during gramsabha meeting, the officials took six months to one year to ground the scheme because of lack of staff and money at the initial stages. The majority (87 per cent) of households said that the grounding of schemes was done in proper time. For 13 per cent the grounding was delayed

(Table 3.4). The study further shows that in 55 per cent of cases, the beneficiaries visited ITDAs for grounding of schemes, whereas in 2 per cent of cases the household visited more than 6 times.

Most of the schemes were implemented at one time (83.4 per cent), whereas 17 per cent was done in a phased manner.

As per the guidelines, the individual assets sanctioned under the schemes had to be procured by a purchase committee, consisting of the representative of the ITDA, concerned sectoral officer, along with the beneficiaries. The study revealed that most of the schemes were given in the form of asset (67 per cent). But in the case of off-farm schemes cash was given in the case of 14 per cent.

Further 59.7 per cent of beneficiaries were involved in the purchasing process (Table 3.5). For the rest the question of purchase does not arise as most of the schemes are minor irrigation tanks/percolation tanks, land development and soil conservation works. About 87 per cent of beneficiary households replied that the grounding was in time (Table 3.5) and at one time (83.4 per cent).

Status of the Asset/Scheme

Of the total schemes taken up for study, only two schemes were not grounded. Of the remaining, 427 schemes, 95 per cent schemes were grounded fully, and 21 schemes (about 5 per cent) were grounded partially. The partially grounded schemes were small scale irrigation works, soil and moisture conservation. In these cases, the works were initiated, but due to some local problems they stopped the work in the middle. In the case of lift irrigation scheme, pipe lines have to be laid from the source to the fields.

Present Status of the Asset

The study observed that in 37 cases (8.8 per cent), the asset was not intact/not grounded yet. This has happened in the case of beneficiaries who were assisted under draught animals like plough bullocks, breeding bulls and horticulture. The asset was intact over 77 per cent of cases. Whereas in the case of 14 per cent of cases, the scheme is partially intact (Table 3.6a). This has happened in the case of horticulture schemes, where less than 20 per cent of trees have survived.

Of the total schemes about 27 per cent were in productive use, whereas the rest of the schemes are not in productive use (Table 3.6a and 3.6b). Most of the small scale irrigation, soil conservation and horticulture schemes are not yet completed or just completed.

It will take time to get benefits from these schemes when compared to off farm schemes which generates income immediately.

With regard to the quality of scheme/assets, 96 per cent of the households reported that the assets provided to them are of good quality, as the quality of the asset contributes to the income earnings.

A majority of the households (79 per cent) expressed the view that the schemes selection was done as per their choice. But twenty one per cent households, said that the selection was done by officials and VTDAs (Table 3.7). The analysis further reveals that there were no serious deviations from the programme guidelines and leakages have not been found in the study, except in soil conservation and small scale irrigation works. These works were undertaken in the bulldozers instead of involving the local people as per the guidelines as the people were not coming forward to take up the works.

Suitability and Maintenance

As regards, the suitability of the assets secured by them, more than 80 per cent were reported that these were in line with their traditional family occupation. Most of the small and marginal farmers also expressed satisfaction that the assets provided to them were as per their traditional occupation (83 per cent). They further pointed out that the assets created/procured were suited to the land and other endowments owned by their families (Table 3.8).

Retention, Sustenance and Maintenance

It is observed that some checkdams, percolation tanks and water harvesting structures have been affected by siltation and sedimentation in some of the villages. This leads to a decrease in storage capacity. This in turn has an effect on water table, water re-charge at lower reaches and moisture retention. Hence, regular maintenance has to be done by motivating the farmers/beneficiaries under that scheme.

A similar case may be observed in the soil conservation works, in which without ensuring the proper involvement of the people, there seem to be a very high failure rate in certain laces. Some of the bunds were washed away due to heavy rains, but there was no immediate action from any side to rebuild those bunds.

Perception of the People/Beneficiaries

Implementation

With regard to the implementation process about 37 per cent of the beneficiaries expressed the view that the process of implementation of the programme was very good. Only 6.7 per cent of households were of the opinion that the process was very poor. Across the ITDAs, about 20 per cent of the beneficiary households felt that the implementation process is very poor (Table 3.9).

Selection Process

In regard to the selection process, about 6 per cent of the households dissatisfied with the selection. 49 per cent are satisfied with the selection process and 45 per cent even expressed view that the selection process is very good.

Grounding Process

About 43 per cent of beneficiaries expressed satisfaction that the grounding process was very good, as the schemes are grounded in time and in one shot (Table 3.10). Only 7 per cent was dissatisfied regarding the process. As they had not benefited much from the scheme, this had caused dissatisfaction.

On the whole, with the exception of a very few people, a majority were satisfied with the sanction and grounding process adopted by the officials.

IMPACT EVALUATION

Peoples/Officials participation

The agricultural officers and VLWs play an important role in contacting people and making them aware of the soil conservation works. The work starts with land development, contour bunding, graded bunding, rockfill dams and stone checks to avoid soil erosion. The agricultural officers and VLWs being the field functionaries contact the people/ beneficiaries and take the people into their confidence and create an understanding among them regarding the programme and activities to be taken up.

It is observed from the analysis and also from the study that mostly graded bunding works was seen in these areas and the coverage of the area was also less. Hence, the impact of the soil conservation works are not so visible. There is a great need of gully

control works because of the presence of hilly areas which create water run-off, thereby leading to soil erosion. But the number of gully control works is not enough. In many cases the farmers are in need of land development, graded bunding and contour bunding to their fields. Only less than 50 per cent of their lands were covered under soil conservation works during four years period.

The horticulture officials seems to be concerned only with distribution of saplings to fullfil the target. The mortality rate of the plants is very high. The farmers have not yet started to get benefits through this programme. The survival rate of the trees were also very low in these areas, which will put at less than 20 per cent.

The farmers could visibly see the impact of checkdam constructed in these areas. But the number is considerably lower than the targeted number.

The ultimate objective of the programme is not merely to achieve the stipulated targets but also to realise the desired impact on the target population and the area. Soil and moisture conservation measures result in increasing the productivity and water harvesting structures lead to improvement in the ground water table / water storage facility for drinking and irrigation purposes. The economic condition of the beneficiaries/peoples is assured by the increased production, increased yields, intensive cultivation and change in cropping pattern, income generating off-farm activities etc.

Impact on Employment

Due to implementation of the different schemes under IFAD Programme, the schemes have generated additional employment to the tune of 123 days fully and 26 days part time, i.e., four and half month additional employment. This is a good positive sign for development. The additional employment created in small scale irrigation is 114 days full time and 30 days part time, whereas in soil conservation, it is 118 days, followed by horticulture (41 days) (Table 3.11a&b). In the case of off-farm activities, the ISB sector schemes created 312 days of employment to 17 households, followed by sheep and goat scheme with 270 days and animal husbandry scheme with 261 days. The plough bullock generated employment to the extent of 131 full days and 53 days part time.

Across the ITDAs, Eturunagaram tops in employment generation. This is due to grounding of irrigation schemes, which are in productive use, followed by K.R.Puram and Sundipenta with 122 days and 120 days respectively (Table 3.11a).

Income Generation

Most of the irrigation, soil conservation and horticulture schemes have not yet started to yield income but are expected to generate income from this season. The average net income generated from all the schemes worked out to Rs.1683.62 (Tables 3.12a & 3.12b). The average income generated by small scale irrigation schemes is Rs.3390.91 (well, bore wells, artisan wells etc), and soil conservation scheme is Rs.1425. Whereas the income generation from off-farm sectors like ISB schemes is Rs.4274.67 per annum, followed by animal husbandry with Rs.2498.75 and plough bullocks Rs.1380.95. Across ITDAs, in Sundipenta the schemes are generating good income as most of the ISB and irrigation works are grounded and have started to generate income (Rs.1737.14). Whereas, in Eturunagaram, the average income from all the schemes together is Rs.1233.33 (Table 3.12), as most of the schemes are recently grounded and have not yet started to yield much income.

Change in Income

With regard to the change in their overall income, 2.3 per cent of households expressed view that, with the help of the schemes their income has substantially increased. In the case of 38 per cent families, the increase is average. About 41 per cent of families stated that there is no change in their incomes as the schemes of small scale irrigation and horticulture have not yet functional to generate any income.

The income generated from activities such as agriculture and off-farm activities, reveals that the additional income generated by animal husbandry sector with assets like milch animals was more. On an average each family is getting an additional income of Rs.1683.62 per annum (Table 3.12b). Other important activities are ISB, and plough bullocks beside minor irrigation. There is no income generation from land development and horticulture. Hence there is no change in the income of these households.

Due to provision of irrigation facility increase in yield and changes in cropping pattern are also observed in many areas. Growing of second crop (rabi) is also seen where the possible source of irrigation exists. In the case of soil conservation there is an increase in area in rainfed paddy to the extent of 2 acres per household and increase in yields to the extent of 3.3 quintals per acre. This varies across ITDAs. The impact is more in K.R.Puram and Eturunagaram, where there is a change in area and yield in the case of paddy. In Utnoor also there is an increase in area and yield of paddy, redgram and cotton, and increase in area and yield of soyabean during rabi season.

TABLE 3.1: SELECTION PROCESS/AWARENESS OF PROGRAMME

ITDA Name	District	Sample villages	Sample house-holds	Survey undertaken		Gramsabha meeting		Within the village	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Utnoor	Adilabad	14	95	96.8	3.2	98.9	1.1	100.0	0.0
Eturunagaram	Warangal	9	58	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	31	131	99.2	0.8	99.2	0.8	97.7	2.3
K R Puram	West Godavari	10	75	93.3	6.7	97.3	2.7	97.3	2.7
Sundipenta	Guntur	4	16	75.0	25.0	81.3	18.7	81.3	18.7
Sundipenta	Prakasam	5	16	100.0	0.0	93.8	6.2	93.8	6.2
Sundipenta	Kurnool	4	13	76.9	23.1	76.9	23.1	76.9	23.1
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	3	25	96.0	4.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Sundipenta	(Overall)	16	70	88.6	11.4	90.0	10.0	90.0	10.0
ALL ITDAs		80	429	95.8	4.2	97.2	2.8	97.0	3.0

TABLE 3.2: AVERAGE ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME (ITDA-WISE) (BEFORE ASSISTANCE)

ITDA Name	District	Total Family Income (Rs.)	Average Annual Income (Rs.)	No. of Households				
				Desti-Yes	W. Poor No	Poor Yes	Med. No	Non-
Utnoor	Adilabad	824700	8681.05	2.1	17.9	29.5	42.1	8.4
Eturunagaram	Warangal	472900	8153.45	1.7	25.9	34.5	32.8	5.2
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	1136710	8677.18	0.8	23.7	26.0	42.0	7.6
K R Puram	West Godavari	507350	6764.67	18.7	41.3	17.3	13.3	9.3
Sundipenta	Guntur	101000	6312.50	31.3	43.8	6.3	6.3	12.5
Sundipenta	Prakasam	100300	6268.75	43.8	12.5	25.0	6.3	12.5
Sundipenta	Kurnool	110700	8515.38	38.5	7.7	7.7	23.1	23.1
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	244600	9784.00	4.0	24.0	8.0	32.0	32.0
Sundipenta	(Overall)	556600	7951.43	25.7	22.9	11.4	18.6	21.4
ALL ITDAs		3498260	8154.45	8.4	25.6	24.0	31.9	10.0

TABLE 3.2a : AVERAGE ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME (SCHEME-WISE) – BEFORE ASSISTANCE

Scheme Name	Total Households	Total Family Income (Rs.)	Average Annual Income (Rs.)	No. of Households				
				Destitutes	V.V. Poor	Poor	Med. Poor	Non-Poor
Minor Irrigation	88	723200.00	8218.18	10.2	26.1	21.6	29.5	12.5
Soil Conservation	70	534400.00	7634.29	7.1	30.0	27.1	31.4	4.3
Horticulture	162	1306950.0	8067.59	6.8	30.2	23.5	28.4	11.1
Animal Hosbandary	28	249790.00	8921.07	7.1	17.9	25.0	39.3	10.7
Plough Bullocks	59	466200.00	7901.69	13.6	16.9	22.0	42.4	5.1
Shee / Goat	5	37000.00	7400.00	0.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0
I S B	17	180720.00	10630.59	5.9	0.0	29.4	35.3	29.4
All Mandals	429	3498260.00	8154.45	8.4	25.6	24.0	31.0	10.0

TABLE 3.3: MOTIVATION

ITDA Name	District	No. of Households						
		Official	Village community	Local politician	Other beneficiary	Village lelvel worker	NGO	Others
Utnoor	Adilabad	47.4	37.9	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	1.0
Eturunagaram	Warangal	75.7	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	73.3	18.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	1.5
K R Puram	West Godavari	72.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sundipenta	Guntur	50.0	25.0	6.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	12.4
Sundipenta	Prakasam	37.5	37.5	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	18.7
Sundipenta	Kurnool	46.2	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	28.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	
Sundipenta	(Overall)	38.6	37.1	1.4	1.4	11.5	0.0	10.0
ALL ITDAs		62.0	27.3	0.2	0.2	7.2	0.2	2.8

TABLE 3.4 : SANCTION AND GROUNDING OF THE UNIT

(IN PER CENT)

ITDA Name	District	Mode of disbursement				Scheme implementation			Grounding status		
		Cheque	Cash	Both	Through asset	At a time	Phased manner	Not implemented	Fully grounded	Partially grounded	Not grounded
Utnoor	Adilabad	4.2	14.7	1.1	80.0	94.7	5.3	0.0	96.8	3.2	0
Eturunagaram	Warangal	12.1	15.5	1.7	70.7	82.8	17.2	0.0	98.3	1.7	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	19.8	9.9	0.8	69.5	84.7	14.5	0.8	94.6	3.8	1.6
K R Puram	West Godavari	24.0	6.7	1.3	68.0	82.7	17.3	0.0	98.7	1.3	0
Sundipenta	Guntur	37.5	18.8	0.0	43.7	68.8	31.2	0.0	14	2	0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	25.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	68.8	31.2	0.0	13	3	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	23.1	53.8	0.0	23.1	69.2	30.8	0.0	13	0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	40.0	4.0	0.0	56.0	64.0	36.0	0.0	19	6	0
Sundipenta	(Overall)	32.9	27.1	0.0	40.0	67.1	32.9	0.0	84.3	15.7	0
ALL ITDAs		18.2	14.0	0.9	66.9	83.4	16.3	0.0	94.6	4.9	0.5

TABLE 3.5 : SANCTION AND GROUNDING OF THE UNIT

(IN PER CENT)

ITDA Name	District	Grounded in appro. time		Involved in purchasing proc.	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Utnoor	Adilabad	98.9	1.1	54.8	45.2
Eturunagaram	Warangal	94.8	5.2	44.9	55.1
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	67.2	32.8	61.1	38.9
K R Puram	West Godavari	93.0	7.0	62.7	37.3
Sundipenta	Guntur	87.5	12.5	68.8	31.2
Sundipenta	Prakasam	93.8	6.2	81.3	18.7
Sundipenta	Kurnool	100.0	0.0	92.3	7.7
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	96.0	4.0	60.0	40.0
Sundipenta	(Overall)	94.3	5.7	72.9	27.1
ALL ITDAs		86.9	13.1	59.7	40.3

TABLE 3.6a : STATUS OF THE ASSET

(IN PER CENT)

ITDA Name	District	Scheme intact			Present status of Schemes	
		Intact	Partially intact	No. Unit	Productive use	Not productive use
Utnoor	Adilabad	69.5	22.1	8.4	32.6	67.4
Eturnagaram	Warangal	70.7	20.7	8.6	17.2	82.8
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	74.0	10.7	15.3	21.4	78.6
K R Puram	West Godavari	92.0	2.7	5.3	16.0	84.0
Sundipenta	Guntur	15	1	0	7	9
Sundipenta	Prakasam	13	3	0	8	8
Sundipenta	Kurnool	11	2	0	6	7
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	19	6	0	12	13
Sundipenta	(Overall)	82.8	17.1	0	47.1	52.9
ALL ITDAs		77.2	14.2	8.6	26.6	73.4

TABLE 3.6b : STATUS OF THE ASSET - SCHEME-WISE

(IN PER CENT)

Scheme Name	Scheme intact			Present status of Scheme	
	Intact	Partially intact	No Unit	Productive use	Not productive use
Minor Irrigation	85.2	12.5	2.3	25.0	75.0
Soil Conservation	94.3	2.8	2.8	11.4	88.6
Horti Culture	54.9	27.2	17.9	5.5	94.5
Women Develoment	0	0	0	0	0
Land Development	0	0	0	0	0
Animal Husbandary	96.4	3.6	0	57.1	42.9
Plough Bullocks	93.2	1.7	5.1	71.2	28.8
Sheep / Goat	60.0	40.0	0	20.0	80.0
I S B	94.1	0	5.9	94.1	5.0
All Schemes	77.1	14.2	8.6	26.6	73.4

TABLE 3.7 : SCHEME DETAILS

(IN PER CENT)

ITDA Name	District	Choice of scheme		Group or individual	
		Yes	No	Group based	Individual based
Utnoor	Adilabad	73.7	26.3	10.5	89.5
Eturunagaram	Warangal	70.7	29.3	25.9	74.1
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	77.1	22.9	19.1	80.9
K R Puram	West Godavari	85.3	14.7	22.7	77.3
Sundipenta	Guntur	87.5	12.5	18.8	81.2
Sundipenta	Prakasam	93.8	6.2	12.5	87.5
Sundipenta	Kurnool	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	96.0	4.0	32.0	68.0
Sundipenta	(Overall)	91.4	8.6	18.6	81.4
ALL ITDAs		79.2	20.8	18.6	81.4

TABLE 3.8 : CHOICE

(IN PER CENT)

ITDA Name	District	Satisfied with quality		Working capital		Possession of required skill	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Utnoor	Adilabad	94.7	5.3	57.9	42.1	84.2	15.8
Eturunagaram	Warangal	100.0	0.0	62.1	37.9	67.2	32.8
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	93.1	6.9	86.3	13.7	90.8	9.2
K R Puram	West Godavari	100.0	0.0	69.3	30.7	85.3	14.7
Sundipenta	Guntur	100.0	0.0	43.8	56.2	75.0	25.0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	93.8	6.2	68.8	31.2	93.8	6.2
Sundipenta	Kurnool	84.6	15.4	69.2	30.8	69.2	30.8
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	96.0	4.0	52.0	48.0	84.0	16.0
Sundipenta	(Overall)	94.3	5.7	57.1	42.9	81.4	18.6
ALL ITDAs		95.8	4.2	69.0	31.0	83.7	16.3

TABLE 3.9 : REACTIONS/PERCEPTIONS OF THE BENEFICIARIES

(IN PER CENT)

ITDA Name	District	Scheme imploementation				Selection process			
		Very good	Good	Satis-factory	Poor	Very good	Good	Satis-factory	Poor
Utnoor	Adilabad	1.1	27.4	70.5	1.0	0.0	37.9	60.0	2.1
Eturunagaram	Warangal	13.5	29.3	55.5	1.7	5.7	37.8	55.7	0.8
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	8.5	29.7	43.5	18.3	6.1	34.4	45.0	14.5
K R Puram	West Godavari	12.0	41.3	42.7	4.0	9.3	42.7	45.3	27.0
Sundipenta	Guntur	0.0	93.8	6.2	0.0	6.2	93.8	0.0	0.0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	6.2	56.3	37.5	0.0	18.8	62.4	18.8	0.0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	46.2	30.8	23.0	0.0	46.2	46.2	7.6	0.0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	20.0	64.0	16.0	0.0	20.0	56.0	24.0	0.0
Sundipenta	(Overall)	17.1	62.9	20.0	0.0	21.4	64.3	14.3	0.0
ALL ITDAs		9.6	36.6	47.1	6.7	7.7	41.9	44.7	5.7

TABLE 3.10 : REACTIONS/PERCEPTIONS OF THE BENEFICIARIES

(IN PER CENT)

ITDA Name	District	Scheme imploementation				Selection process				
		Very good	Good	Satis-factory	Poor	Substan-tial	Average	Marginal	No change	No comments
Utnoor	Adilabad	1.1	27.4	65.2	6.3	0.0	34.7	20.0	29.5	15.8
Eturunagaram	Warangal	3.5	34.5	60.3	1.7	1.7	13.8	8.6	48.3	27.6
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	3.8	34.4	44.3	17.5	2.2	35.9	18.3	27.5	16.1
K R Puram	West Godavari	4.0	44.0	50.7	1.3	1.3	46.7	24.0	9.3	18.7
Sundipenta	Guntur	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	6.3	81.1	0.0	6.3	6.3
Sundipenta	Prakasam	12.5	43.8	37.4	6.3	0.0	31.2	50.0	6.3	12.5
Sundipenta	Kurnool	30.8	38.4	30.8	0.0	15.4	38.4	15.4	15.4	15.4
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	12.0	60.0	28.0	0.0	8.0	68.0	8.0	12.0	4.0
Sundipenta	(Overall)	9.0	41.0	19.0	6.3	7.1	57.1	17.1	10.0	8.7
ALL ITDAs		4.7	38.5	49.4	7.4	2.3	38.0	18.2	24.7	16.8

TABLE 3.11a : EMPLOYMENT (ITDA-WISE)

ITDA Name	District	No. of days (avg.)	
		Full	Part time
Utnoor	Adilabad	110	32
Eturnagaram	Warangal	141	26
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	102	28
K R Puram	West Godavari	122	20
Sundipenta	Guntur	115	24
Sundipenta	Prakasam	103	25
Sundipenta	Kurnool	191	7
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	98	24
Sundipenta (Overall)		120	21
All ITDAs		123	26

TABLE 3.11b : EMPLOYMENT (SCHEME-WISE)

District	No. of days (avg.)	
	Full	Part Time
Minor Irrigation	114	30
Soil Conservation	118	16
Horti Culture	87	17
Women Develoment	0	0
Land Development	0	0
Animal Husbandary	261	21
Plough Bullocks	131	53
Sheep / Goat	270	90
I S B	312	26
All Schemes	123	26

TABLE 3.12a : IMPACT OF THE ASSET IN GENERATING INCOME (ITDA-WISE)

(AVG. INCOME IN RS.)

ITDA Name	District	Sample households	Households generating income	Net Income	Avegerage total household income	No. of families who are				
						Destitutes	V.V.Poor	Poor	Mod. Poor	Non-Poor
Utnoor	Adilabad	95	31	1816.13	8724.21	2.1	17.9	30.5	37.9	11.5
Eturnagaram	Warangal	58	9	1233.33	8117.24	6.9	20.7	31.0	36.2	5.2
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	131	28	1885.71	8694.66	0.8	22.9	26.0	42.0	8.4
K R Puram	West Godavari	75	12	1745.83	6983.33	20.0	32.0	28.0	9.3	10.7
Sundipenta	Guntur	16	7	2100.00	7762.50	12.5	37.5	18.8	12.5	18.8
Sundipenta	Prakasam	16	8	912.50	6131.25	43.8	12.5	25.0	6.3	12.5
Sundipenta	Kurnool	13	6	7366.67	9323.08	30.8	7.7	7.7	30.8	23.1
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	25	12	4033.33	8920.00	4.0	28.0	12.0	32.0	24.0
SUNDIPENTA	(Overall)	70	33	1737.14	8092.86	20.0	22.9	15.7	21.4	20.0
All ITDAs		429	113	1683.62	8225.76	8.4	23.1	26.3	31.2	11.0

TABLE 3.12b: IMPACT OF THE ASSET IN GENERATING INCOME (SCHEME-WISE)

(INCOME IN RS.)

Scheme Name	Total sample households	Households generating income	Net Income	Avegerage total household	No. of families who are				
					Destitutes income	V.V.Poor	Poor	Mod. Poor	Non-Poor
Minor Irrigation	88	22	3390.91	8384.66	9.1	19.3	26.1	33.0	12.5
Soil Conservation	70	8	1425.00	7632.86	8.6	30.3	28.6	25.7	7.1
Horti Culture	162	9	850.00	8079.32	8.0	27.2	25.9	28.4	10.5
Women Develoment	-	-	-	0.00					
Land Development	-	-	-	0.00					
Animal Husbandary	28	16	2498.75	8626.07	10.7	17.9	25.0	35.7	10.7
Plough Bullocks	59	42	1380.95	8152.54	10.2	15.3	25.4	40.7	8.5
Sheep / Goat	5	1	-	7200.00	0.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0
I S B	17	15	4274.67	11136.47	0.0	5.9	23.5	35.3	35.3
All Schmes	429	113	1683.62	8225.76	8.4	23.1	26.3	31.2	11.0

TABLE 3.13 : AVERAGE ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME (MANDAL-WISE) - BEFORE ASSISTANCE

Mandal Name	Total Households	Total Family Income (Rs.)	Averagae Annual Income (Rs.)	No. of Households				
				Destitutes	V.V. Poor	Poor	Med. Poor	Non-Poor
Indervelly	15	137000.00	9133.33	6.7	20.2	20.0	40.0	13.3
Baxarhatnoor	24	236700.00	9862.50	0.0	4.2	20.8	58.3	16.7
Jainoor	13	89000.00	6846.15	7.7	46.2	23.1	23.1	0.0
Adilabad	13	110000.00	8461.52	0.0	15.4	46.2	30.8	7.7
Sirupur - U	26	214000.00	8230.77	0.0	19.2	38.5	28.5	3.8
Utnoor	4	38000.00	9500.00	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0
Eturnagaram	21	175000.00	8333.33	0.0	33.3	28.6	28.6	9.5
Mangapeta	20	157000.00	7850.00	5.0	15.0	50.5	30.0	0.0
Gudur	13	111600.00	8585.62	0.0	23.1	23.1	46.2	7.7
Kothagudem	41	366000.00	8926.83	0.0	14.6	26.8	56.1	2.4
Kunavaram	18	133010.00	7389.44	5.6	38.9	27.8	22.2	5.6
V.R. Puram	24	225000.00	9375.00	0.0	12.5	33.3	37.5	16.7
Cherala	14	150400.00	10742.86	0.0	14.3	0.0	64.3	21.4
Dummugudem	17	144300.00	8488.24	0.0	29.4	17.6	47.1	5.9
Kukunuru	17	118000.00	6941.18	0.0	47.1	41.2	11.8	0.0
Polavaram	22	154800.00	7.36.36	13.6	50.0	13.6	13.6	9.1
Bittaogide,	35	203550.00	5815.71	25.7	45.7	14.3	11.4	2.9
Jeelugumilli	18	149000.00	8277.78	11.1	22.2	27.8	16.7	22.2

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TABLE 3.13 : AVERAGE ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME (MANDAL-WISE) - BEFORE ASSISTANCE

Mandal Name	Total Households	Total Family Income (Rs.)	Averagae Annual Income (Rs.)	No. of Households				
				Destitutes	V.V. Poor	Poor	Med. Poor	Non-Poor
Amrabad	9	94000.00	10444.44	11.1	11.1	0.0	33.3	44.4
Balmur	16	150600.00	9412.50	0.0	31.3	12.5	31.3	25.0
Macherla	8	62000.00	7750.00	12.5	50.0	12.5	0.0	25.0
Veldurthi	8	39000.00	4875.00	50.5	37.5	0.0	12.5	0.0
Pullalachervu	4	22000.00	5500.00	50.5	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
P. Dornala	12	78300.00	6525.00	41.7	16.7	16.7	8.3	16.7
Atmakur	11	95680.00	8698.18	45.5	0.0	9.1	18.2	27.3
Velugodu	1	9020.00	9020.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Srisailam	1	6000.00	6000.00	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Mandals	429	3498260.00	8154.45	8.4	25.6	24.6	31.9	10.0

TABLE 3.14 : IMPACT OF THE ASSET (MANDAL-WISE) – AFTER ASSISTANCE

Mandal Name	Total Households	Average Net Income (Rs.)	Avg. Total Hhld. Income (Rs.)	No. of families who are				
				Destitutes	V.V. Poor	Poor	Med. Poor	Non-Poor
Indervelly	15	266.67	9666.67	6.7	20.0	13.3	33.3	26.7
Balmur	24	1845.83	99.4.17	0.0	8.3	20.8	50.0	20.8
Jainoor	13	638.46	6830.77	7.7	38.5	38.5	7.7	7.
Adilabad	13	200.00	8461.54	0.0	15.4	46.2	30.8	7.7
Sirpur - U	26	107.69	8038.46	0.0	19.2	42.3	38.5	-
Utnoor	4	575.00	9575.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Etur Nagaram	21	319.05	8209.52	9.5	23.8	23.8	33.3	9.5
Mangapeta	20	90.00	8000.00	0.0	20.0	45.0	35.0	0.0
Guduru	13	46.15	8200.00	15.4	15.4	15.4	46.2	7.7
Kotha Gudem	4	500.00	7950.00	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0
Bhadrachalam	41	600.98	8973.17	0.0	14.6	24.4	58.5	2.4
Kunavaram	18	586.67	7363.89	0.0	44.4	27.8	22.2	5.6
V.R. Puram	24	500.00	9568.75	0.0	8.3	37.5	37.5	16.7
Cherala	14	471.43	10383.71	7.1	14.3	0.0	50.0	28.6
Dummugudem	17	317.65	8441.18	0.0	29.4	17.6	47.1	5.9
Kukunuru	17	0.00	7200.00	0.0	41.2	41.2	17.6	0.0
Polavaram	22	313.64	7831.82	13.6	45.5	18.2	9.1	13.6
Buttaigudem	35	844.29	5815.71	28.6	34.3	25.7	8.6	2.93

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TABLE 3.14 : IMPACT OF THE ASSET (MANDAL-WISE) – AFTER ASSISTANCE

Mandal Name	Total Households	Average Net Income (Rs.)	Avg. Total Hhld. Income (Rs.)	No. of Households				
				Destitutes	V.V. Poor	Poor	Med. Poor	Non-Poor
Jeelugumilli	18	250.00	8216.67	11.1	11.1	44.4	11.1	22.2
Amrabad	9	4044.44	8466.67	11.1	11.1	11.1	44.4	-
Balmur	16	1187.50	9175.00	0.0	37.5	12.5	25.0	25.0
Macherla	8	250.00	8875.00	12.5	37.5	12.5	0.0	37.5
Veldurthi	8	1587.50	6650.00	12.5	37.5	25.0	25.0	0.0
Pullalachervu	4	0.00	5750.00	50.5	0.0	50.5	0.0	0.0
P. Dornala	12	608.33	6285.33	41.7	16.7	16.7	8.3	16.7
Atmakur	11	3852.73	9652.73	36.4	0.0	9.1	27.3	27.3
Velugodu	1	0.00	6000.00	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Mandals	429	692.66	8225.76	8.4	23.1	26.3	31.2	11.0

CHAPTER - IV

SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION

The Project area receives heavy rainfall during the South West monsoon period of from June to October. But due to the uneven topography and hilly nature of the area, the run-off is very high leading to soil erosion. Under the IFAD Programme, the ITDA authorities proposed several schemes for the development of irrigation potential and to promote agricultural development by arresting run-off and soil erosion. The proposed schemes have to be implemented in seven (7) years. For the first 4 years, the authorities have proposed 62 check dams, 166 LI schemes, 109 Minor Irrigation tanks, 131 kuntas, 14 artesian wells, 194 dug wells and 171 artesian bore wells. Besides, they have taken up some works for renovation and augmenting storage facilities. After completion, these works will benefit 3,266 families. Further, 6,986 ha of ayacut area will be benefited in 202 villages. Till March 1998, 733 schemes were completed. But the actual benefits secured are higher than the proposed and expected benefits. This is because of availability of irrigation water during both Kharif and Rabi seasons and also bringing additional ayacut under cultivation (40.4%). As far as achievements are concerned, only 64 per cent of the targeted works were completed during these 4 years.

As per the Appraisal report and the Objectives of the Project, peoples' participation in planning and execution of the irrigation schemes, should be insisted upon. But as a regular practice, outside contractors were involved in the execution of the works (20.2%). The quality of the works in some of the villages was not upto the mark wherever the contractors were involved (6.7%). Local tribals were not employed in these works undertaken by the contractors.

Execution and Status of Work

Of the 95 SSI Schemes taken up for study, 65 percent of the schemes are completed in all aspects (Table 4.2). The people are getting benefits from the completed schemes. In 35% cases, the sluice works and canals formation works have yet to be completed. Works are in different stages. In 49% of works the funds are executed and operated by VTDAs, whereas in 11% works contractors are involved, and the amounts are paid by the VTDAs to the contractors. Hence, in these cases the role of VTDAs in the execution of work is

only nominal. In some of the cases where contractors were involved participation of outside labour is observed (15.7 per cent), and in which case the quality of work was not satisfactorily (6.7 per cent). The quality work was good (54 per cent) wherever the local people participated (76 per cent). In 35 per cent cases the quality is average. Across the ITDAs the percentage varies (Table 4.4).

Prior to the scheme 82 per cent of farmers depended upon the rains for their cultivation and 15 per cent on old wells, 3.4 per cent farmers were drawing water from fellow farmers by paying rent (Table 4.3).

Impact Evaluation

The impact of the schemes shows that after the grounding of the scheme, 40.4 per cent of the households increased their operated land and 33.8 per cent converted their dry land to wet. Ten per cent have changed the cropping pattern (Table 4.5). Sixteen per cent adopted multiple cropping by cultivating in both the seasons. The appraisal report also envisages 115 per cent gross cultivation. The study also finds the same. On an average from each scheme 24.16 acres of land got irrigation facilities, and under certain schemes more than one crop is taken up in a year.

Dugwell / Borewell

In the Project area, 194 dugwells and 171 borewells were proposed, whereas the achievement was 41 dugwells (21%) and 201 bore wells (118%). Out of 18 dug-cum-bore wells 17 were grounded in Sundipenta and were visited during the study. The cost of each open well was Rs.50,000/- and that of the bore well was Rs.15,000/- In the rest of the sample villages, these schemes were not sanctioned.

In Eturunagaram 2 artesian wells were grounded in Ekkala village with an estimated cost of Rs.2 lakhs each. Both the artesian wells are functioning well. Both of them are yielding adequate quantities of water, irrigating an area of about 68 acres land in kharif and rabi seasons. Earlier the land was used for cultivation of rainfed crops, and now the productivity of these lands has increased considerably. The farmers felt happy about this scheme which benefited to 20 farmer each, with assured water supply. The households are getting additional incomes in the range of the Rs.2000 - Rs.3500 per acre. The maintenance expenditure is met by the farmers themselves (The case study are presented at the end).

Borewell / Electric Motors

The Study covered 27 schemes. The households were provided with electric motors after successful digging of the borewells. The unit cost of the borewell & the electric motor

is Rs.25,000/- Across the ITDAs, the coverage is more in Sundipenta (10 schemes), followed by Bhadrachalam (9), Eturunagaram (6). These households have converted their dry lands to wet with the help of electric motors, and there is a change in the cropping pattern too. At present, the households are cultivating irrigated crops like paddy and vegetables, in both the seasons which was not practised earlier. There is a change in the economic condition of the households. Even if the monsoon fails, they can now get at least one assured crop. They felt happy at the benefits under the IFAD scheme (A case study was presented separately).

Lift Irrigation Scheme

The Study covered 7 lift irrigation schemes spread over 3 ITDAs (3 each in Utnoor and Eturunagaram and 1 in Bhadrachalam). It is observed that the authorities have invested huge amounts on the schemes and initially, the farmers had benefited. But thereafter, due to the theft of service wires and electricity problems (low voltage) and inadequate maintenance, some of the lift irrigation schemes are not functioning (Veerapuram). The power rooms have also developed wide cracks. Silt was deposited in the pipes which obstructed the flow of water. The villagers are not maintaining the asset properly. Our enquiries reveal that officials are also not visiting the sites regularly and corrective measures are not suggested in time. This needs to be rectified for the benefit of the people. By involving the people in repair and maintenance this may get done without any extra expenditure. In Utnoor also, the schemes are not functioning well. Wherever the pipe line was provided upto the fields, the people are getting benefits. In such cases those who were earlier depending on the monsoon now after grounding of the scheme are able to cultivate paddy. They are getting good yields to the extent of 10 to 15 quintals per acre. Due to low HP in one of the motors the discharge of water is not sufficient for some of the localised fields. Hence, the farmers are demanding the replacement of the motor with a motor of higher HP.

Tanks and Kuntas

The Study team visited 7 tanks which have just been completed or in the final stages of completion. Besides, the team visited 10 tanks where the work was in progress. Out of the 7 tanks, 6 were in Bhadrachalam. The cost of the tank /kunta is in the range of Rs.6 lakhs to Rs.10 lakhs, which irrigates on an average of 30-50 acres of land benefiting about 20 households under each tank. As mentioned earlier the people have participated in the construction activity at Sundipenta, whereas in Bhadrachalam some of the works, were entrusted to the contractors.

The Study finds that in some of the tank bunds rivetment has not been provided. The authorities said that they had not included the cost in the earlier proposal, and are going

to put it in the next proposal. As mentioned earlier during the implementation stage the villages participated in the construction work in some of the villages. They worked for 20 to 90 days on an average per scheme and 60 to 100 members got involved in the work, while getting Rs.30 to Rs.40 per day per head as wages. Wherever the villages are involved the quality of work seems to be good. But in some places there is no provision for rivetment to bunds. In absence of a rivetment the earth of the bund is likely to slip into the tank making the bund vulnerable to breaches where there is heavy rain. **Hence, it is proposed to provide a rivetment to the embankments for strengthening them. The construction of embankments are as per the designed technical specification.**

Earlier, the beneficiaries under these tanks/kuntas depended upon rainfed cultivation. They are now going for paddy, and other irrigated crops. After construction/restoration of these tanks they are able to raise an assured crop at least during the kharif season. On an average under each tank 70 to 100 acres of land was brought under irrigation and presently, they are growing paddy. In some places land development work is also taking place simultaneously (Jeelugumilli mandal in K.R. Puram). The people were already enjoying the benefits in some villages. They reported that they got 20 quintals per acre of paddy because of the provision of irrigation facilities. Earlier they used to get only 5 to 10 quintals under rainfed paddy that too was uncertain. Because of the availability of water a few farmers are also going for second crop. As mentioned above all the works are not yet completed, hence, the average income from the minor irrigation schemes is very low at 968. But individually, the farmers are benefited Rs.3000 to 3500 per acre.

Wherever the contractors, were involved in the works (Bhadrachalam), the quality of work was not up to the mark. The embankment developed wide cracks which shows improper consolidation. They engaged outside labour. In V.R.Puram mandal, in one of the villages, there were breaches to the embankment. It was repaired but the quality of work was not good and may not lost long. **Further, for strengtheneing of bunds from slipping of earth, caving cutting etc., a stone rivetment is a must. Wherever it is not provided, provision has to be made immediately. This cost has to be included in the estimates itself.**

On the whole, the impact of MI tanks/kuntas, is very good. People felt happy about the schemes and are getting benefit from them. Participation by the people in this process is also seen in many cases in which quality is maintained as per specifications. In some places, the canal works are going on by involving local people. They are digging the canals from the source to the field. In two-thirds of the villages, the construction of the sluices is not done well. This was observed and pointed out by the people who told that they may not last long.

A majority of the MI tank works were undertaken by the VTDAs under the overall supervision of DEs/AEs.

Check Dams / Anicuts

Check dams/anicuts are constructed across the local vagus to divert the water to the fields. For diversion, canals were constructed to take the water to the field. The check dam works were taken up in many places but only in few places were the works were completed (Jelugumilli, Kothagudem and Cherla) and the people are getting benefits from the structures. It is reported by the people that in one of the villages in Kothagudam mandal, due to construction of anicut, the cost was recovered in a year's time. The people are going for two crops under this scheme. They are now able to divert the water which was earlier being wasted and use it for raising crops. Under each check dam/anicut, the net irrigated area is about 30-40 acres. In Jelugumilli, it is much more. 15-20 farmers benefited under each scheme. The quality of construction is found to be good in Cherla, Jelugumilli, whereas in KR Puram it is not so good. One of the aprons in Polavaram mandal was washed away during heavy rains. In some of villages where the work is in progress, some shutters are yet to be fixed and formation of canals to the fields are to be taken up.

The Study found that during the construction of check dams/anicuts, the local people have not been involved in concrete/cement works. Outside persons were involved in those works, as the tribals do not know how to do concrete and masonary works. During the process, some of the youth observed the work being done and in the later stages, they have also constructed masonary works. They reported that in future works, they would be able to take up concrete and masonary works. All these works were undertaken by the ITDAs under the supervision of Engineers.

The overall observation regarding small scale irrigation is that the execution of works under MI tanks through contractors (Binami) is still continuing (Bhadrachalam). But actually the work under IFAD has to be executed by the tribals themselves. Cheques for payment were issued to the contractors for payment to the labourers. In the case of open well /dug well, it is learnt that the tribals cannot do hard labour. Hence, the works were entrusted to non-tribals. They either owned the cranes or brought them on rent to take up the works. Only very few tribals were involved in the digging of well works.

Procedures were followed properly in identifying the appropriate schemes by conducting Gramasabhas' with potential beneficiaries being present. For individual schemes, no leakage is observed in the study villages in the case of irrigation schemes. In many cases, the works are executed by the tribal groups of the same villages. The men and

women participated in these works. The tribals and the ITDA members are aware of the budget released, expenditure incurred so far, wages, material, number of days and people involved in the works etc. The VTDA President maintains the records regarding the expenditure on construction activities. **The engineering staff are educating and motivating them to take up the works, and teaching them how to do the concrete works. It is necessary to give this motivation/education and training to tribals in all ITDAs for more involvement of tribals with technical inputs from the Engineers. This will help the tribals in constructing the structure with good quality and attending maintenance works in case even in the absence of engineers.**

Regarding wages to the individual members, the men get Rs.30 and the women Rs.20 per day. The women pointed out that all of them are doing similar work, but there is a wage difference. They are demanding equal wages. It is recommended that for the similar typse of work, equal wages are to be given. Interested tribal youth should to be employed masonary/concrete work, so that in future, they themselves can take up the work. In future work, **binami contractors or outside labourers should be eliminated by motivating the local tribal people by showing them completed structures in other villages with the involvement of tribals. For LI schemes, proper supervision/regular visits have to be made for the effective functioning and proper utilisation of the schemes.** They can be given guidance in maintenance and in removal the silt etc. in LI schemes and check dams. Whenever the irrigations works are completed, simultaneously the formation of canals and land development works should also to be taken up for realistic benefit of the scheme immediately.

The average income generating by the minor irrigation scheme is Rs.3391. Across the ITDAs it varies depending upon the type of irrigation schemes.

CASE STUDIES

DASARI BAYANNA - JANGAREDDIPALLI OF AMRABAD MANDAL

(ITDA: SUNDIPENTA)

Bayanna, 55 years old, belongs to the chenchu community. He is the beneficiary of a bore well scheme. He is a literate, (can read and write). Presently he lives with his wife (45 years old) and three sons aged below 15 years old. His wife is a illiterate and assists him in their own agricultural operation

Before IFAD implementation he used to cultivate his 3.5 acres of land in the kharif season only under the rainfed cultivation. He used to grow paddy in that land. he got 10.5 quintals of paddy output from it. The total value of crop output from his 3.5 acres of land was Rs.3250. The net agricultural income was Rs.1800. In the rabi season he used to grow chillies and vegetables in one acre of land. From that the net income is Rs.1500. Besides this the family is going for outside labour work for about 80 days. In this process they earned Rs.2100. The household annual income from all sources was Rs.5400. He was below the poverty line at the time of assistance.

Under IFAD Programme he was selected as a beneficiary in June, 1997 and was sanctioned with a well. He got the scheme in October, 1997. He dug the open well for Rs.35000 with the assistance. He completed the well with the sanctioned amount. He did not invest or borrowed any extra amount.

He has been using the asset since December, 1997. During the last kharif season, with the help of well he has brought 2 acres of dry land under irrigation. He grows paddy in 2 acres, and groundnut 1.5 acres which earlier not grown. In the rest of 2.5 acres he grows vegetables and chillies. Due to the irrigation facility he cultivates 2 acres of land in the rabi season and grown vegetables and chillies in that. The total value of crop output excluding all expenses is Rs.8200, whereas before assistance the value of crop output was Rs.5400 only. There has been no change in the wage income of Rs.1350. The total household income after assistance is Rs.9550.

The IFAD Programme has helped him to irrigate 2 acres of dry land and has also helped him to grow a food crop like paddy and a commercial crop like groundnut. Further, the asset has helped him for cultivating the lands during the rabi season too. Due to the assistance his family income has increased by another Rs.4150 per annum.

The asset might have helped him to increase his family income. Further, he plans to irrigate some more land depending upon the availability of water. This asset has very much helped his family for growing paddy and vegetables instead of purchasing it for higher prices in the market. Besides this, after the assistance, his families food security was solved. He is grateful to the official for selecting him and giving assistance under the programme.

DASARI BALAIAH (JANGAREDDIPALLY)

Balaiah aged 35 years, belongs to the chenchu. He is a beneficiary of **DOW scheme** under the small scale irrigation sector. Presently, he stays with his wife aged about 30 years

old, one son and three daughters. Both husband and wife are illiterate whereas their eldest daughter studying in 7th class, second daughter 3rd class. The eldest daughter both husband and wife are attending their own agricultural works and also wage labour. He owns 2 acres of land, (1 acre wet and 1 acre dry land). He owned a tiled roof pucca house.

Before IFAD Scheme, he used to cultivate 1 acres of irrigated land and grow paddy under rainfed condition. The value of output was Rs.3500 and the net income from agriculture was Rs.2000. As mentioned earlier, the family members also go for wage labour. The wage income for all the members was Rs.1800. The household's annual income from all sources was Rs.3800.

Under IFAD Programme he has selected as a beneficiary in January, 98 for assistance and sanctioned with DOW scheme in May, 1998. The cost of the scheme was Rs.20000. He has been using the well water from the last kharif season onwards. After deepening the well for some more depth to get more water, he brought one more acre of land under irrigation. He grows paddy in 1.5 acres of land and groundnut in one acres of land. He cultivates paddy in the rabi season too. The value of the crop out from both seasons is Rs.16300 whereas the cost of cultivation and other costs are Rs.6000. The net income from agriculture is Rs.10300 at present. But there is no change in the labour income. Labour days are remain same as 60 days and labour income was Rs.1800. The agricultural income has increased from Rs.5025 to 16300. After assestance the household's annual income from all sources is Rs.12100. This family has considerably improved their per capita income because of the asset.

The programme has helped him to irrigate 1½ acre of dry land and has also brought changes in cropping pattern. He has cultivating groundnut in addition to paddy and also cultivating during rabi seasons. They opinioned that in future, the asset might help the household members to become self sufficient rather than wage dependent. The asset has helped him to increase agricultural income for more than Rs.10000 in a year due to the reasons mentioned above. He thanks the officials for the assistance which has consolidated his financial position and stabilised the sources of income.

Artisian Wells

In Ekkala village two artisian bore wells were drilled under IFAD programme with an estimated cost of Rs.3.96 lakhs. Each bore is irrigating 40 and 34 acres of land benefiting 34 families. Earlier in absence of these wells they are cultivating under rainfed conditions which will benefits for only one crop. With the help they are going to cultivate both the cropping seasons. Even in the absence of electricity, flow of water is continuous but the

pressure is not the same. All the 70 families felt happy for this scheme. They are cultivating both the cropping season. They are reports in yield increase, and output also more because of increase in their operational lands. Their economic position also going to be stabilised within a year or two because of increase in crop productivity.

The following are the case studies of the two successful families under artisian wells.

Dubba Narsaiah aged 50 years belongs to koya community of Ekkala village of Eturunagaram mandal. He is a illiterate. His family consists of 3 children below 15 years age (2 grand sons and one grand daughter), two sons and two daughter-in-laws, besides his wife aged about 48 years. Except younger son all are illiterates. The children are studying in primary classes. The family possess 4 acres of wet land and 2 acres of dry land. Besides this the adult female members are going for out side wage labour, whenever they are free from their agricultural activities.

In absence of irrigation source they use to cultivate 6 acres of land under rainfed conditions. He got 56 quintals of paddy from the 6 acres. His net income from the agriculture excluding cost of cltivation is Rs.8580. Whereas his families labour income is Rs.5400. The total household income from all sources is Rs.13950.

The benefits started accruing to the family from July, 1997 onwards i.e., kharif season. By the time of our field work, the family took 2 crops and 3rd crop is in the field with the help of artisian wells. They got 120 bags (84 quintals) from these 6 acres of land. This increased output is because of the assured irrigation source to their field. They felt very happy for this scheme. There is no change in the cropping pattern even after grounding of the asset. The net income after grounding of the scheme is Rs.14700, whereas his previous net income from agriculture is Rs.8550. There is change in the labour income of Rs.5400 as the three female adults are attending the wages. The total household income increased to Rs.20100. The family expressed their satisfaction about their income and crop output.

After seeing the benefits the amount spent on this scheme may be recovered within three years time. The farmers are maintaining the schemes through VTDA. The maintenance cost will be met from the VTDA funds. The farmers are also agreed to give some money on the basis of per acre and the same will be kept with VTDA for its maintenance.

Under the same scheme another farmer Elam Venkatesh brought under cultivation of 2 acres which he is not cultivate earlier. presently, his total operated land is 4 acres (previous 2 acres). The yield increased by 4 quintals (6 to 10 quintals per acre) because of irrigation. Earlier he is cultivating under rainfed conditions. Further, he is cultivating rabi season also. His net additional income from agriculture increased to Rs.7000 per annum because of implementation of the scheme. He thanked the IFAD officials for providing the assistance to his family.

TABLE 4.1: ITDA-WISE COVERAGE OF SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION SCHEMES

ITDA Name	District	Sample House-holds	Type of Schemes/work				
			Dugwell/ Borewell	Borewell/ Electric Motor	LI Scheme	Tank/ Kunta	Check-dam
Utnoor	Adilabad	9	0	2	3	0	3
Eturnagaram	Warangal	13	1	6	3	0	2
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	27	0	9	1	6	5
K R Puram	West Godavari	14	0	0	0	0	14
Sundipenta	Guntur	9	4	3	0	0	1
Sundipenta	Prakasam	6	4	1	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	3	3	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	14	6	6	0	1	0
Sundipenta	(Overall)	32	17	10	0	1	1
All ITDAs		95	18	27	7	7	25

TABLE 4.2 : STATUS OF WORK AND EXECUTION

ITDA Name	District	Status of Work		Execution of Work		
		Completed	Middle	VTDA	Contractor	ITDA
Utnoor	Adilabad	33.3	66.7	55.6	22.2	22.2
Eturnagaram	Warangal	100.0	0	46.1	15.4	38.5
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	55.6	44.4	52.9	14.8	33.3
K R Puram	West Godavari	64.9	35.1	57.1	0	42.9
Sundipenta	Guntur	66.7	33.3	55.6	0	44.4
Sundipenta	Prakasam	50.0	50.0	66.7	0	33.3
Sundipenta	Kurnool	0	100.0	33.3	0	66.7
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	71.4	28.6	42.8	14.4	42.8
Sundipenta	(Overall)	59.3	40.7	50.0	6.3	43.7
All ITDAs		65.0	35.0	49.0	11.0	40.0

TABLE 4.3a : BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION

ITDA Name	District	Before Arrangements		
		Rainfed	Rent	Old Well
Utnoor	Adilabad	8	1	0
Eturnagaram	Warangal	11	0	2
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	24	2	1
K R Puram	West Godavari	14	0	0
Sundipenta	Guntur	6	0	3
Sundipenta	Prakasam	6	0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	3	0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	8	0	6
Sundipenta	(Overall)	23	0	9
All ITDAs		80	3	12
%		82.4	3.4	15.2

TABLE 4.4 : PEOPLES PARTICIPATION AND QUALITY OF WORK

ITDA Name	District	Participation of Work				Quality of Works		
		Same Villagers	Out Side	Both Peoples	Non-Tribals	Good	Average	Poor
Utnoor	Adilabad	100.0	0	0	0	33.3	55.5	11.2
Eturnagaram	Warangal	77.0	0	0	23.0	77.0	15.4	7.6
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	85.1	11.1	0	3.8	40.7	48.1	11.2
K R Puram	West Godavari	78.5	7.2	14.3	0	64.3	35.7	0
Sundipenta	Guntur	66.7	33.3	0	0	66.7	33.3	0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	66.7	33.3	0	0	50.0	50.0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	100.0	0	0	0	33.3	33.3	33.4
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	57.1	35.7	7.2	0	78.5	21.5	0
Sundipenta	(Overall)	65.6	31.2	3.2	0	65.6	31.2	3.2
All ITDAs		76.4	15.7	3.4	4.5	53.9	39.4	6.7

TABLE 4.5 : IMPACT OF SCHEME

ITDA Name	District	Effect of Scheme (%)				Area Benefited (Avg) Acres	Farmers Benefited
		Same Villagers	Out Side	Both Peoples	Non-Tribals		
Utnoor	Adilabad	0.0	11.1	11.1	77.8	77.88	51
Eturnagaram	Warangal	61.6	7.7	7.7	23.0	29.62	284
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	26.0	33.3	18.5	22.2	18.14	468
K R Puram	West Godavari	28.5	14.3	21.4	35.8	46.93	518
Sundipenta	Guntur	55.5	0.0	45.5	4.0	2.61	25
Sundipenta	Prakasam	66.6	0.0	33.3	2.0	3.25	11
Sundipenta	Kurnool	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	1.50	3
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	57.1	7.2	28.5	7.2	2.78	37
Sundipenta	(Overall)	53.1	3.1	15.6	28.2	2.70	76
All ITDAs		40.4	15.7	10.1	33.8	24.16	1397

Note : Effect of Scheme :
1 Increase in Operate Land
2 Intensification of Cultivation
3 Change in Crop
4 Dry to Wet

PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS REGARDING THE PROGRAMME/SCHEMES

Sl. No.	Question	Yes %	No %	No. of Respondents
	A. SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION			
1	If the work is in the middle stage, whether it is in progress	3.4	96.6	31
2	Execution of work as per your conveyance	97.7	2.3	95
3	Area treated with soil conservation	56.2	43.8	95
4	Are you participated in the labour work?	69.7	30.3	95
5	Whether the entire amount borne by the Government?	96.6	3.4	95
6	*Inputs were supplied to you*	35.9	64.1	95
7	Whether the checkdam was helpful inareesting the silt at lower reaches?	51.7	48.3	95
8	Is there any improvement in ground water levels in the wells?	48.3	51.7	95
9	Addtional area brought under cultivation	48.3	51.7	95

CHAPTER - V

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION AND WATER HARVESTING METHODS

Soil is the basic resource, essential for the survival of mankind, and is the greatest gift of nature. It is protected by natural vegetation. Climate, rainfall, land slope and vegetative cover determine the extent of soil conservation. Loss of vegetative cover causes soil degradation and thus loss of soil nutrients.

With the changing life style of tribals, soil and water become the basic resources essential for their livelihood. The lands under tribals were inherantly fertile and productive. However, once they were brought under cultivation by clearing the forest, the problems started. Due to their ignorance about soil conservation and judicious utilisation of soil, the process of degradation took place. The soil was exposed to severe erosion resulting in less production, since the fertile top soil had been washed away. This has become a very serious problem and there is an urgent need for soil conservation measures, to protect the soil from further degradation and for improving the fertility of the land.

Realising the fragile nature of the eco-system and the paramount importance of soil and moisture conservation measures under IFAD, top priority was given to these measures.

Some of the important soil conservation measures are :

1. Vegetative cover during rainy season;
2. To avoid gully formation and putting checks at appropriate places to control soil erosion and improving agricultural production;
3. Inter-cropping and sequence of cropping to increase cropping intensity;
4. Alternative land use; and
5. Construction of bunds, i.e., contour bunds and graded bunds rockfill dam, stone checks Jetropa plantation etc. for increasing water availability by improving ground water recharge with these measures.

Types of Soil Conservation Measures

Soil conservation programme was intended to be implemented on a micro-watershed basis with the following measures :

1. Treatment of arable land; (a) vegetable barrier, (b) construction of graded bunds, (c) contour bunds, (d) bench terracing.
2. Treatment of non-arable land; (a) bunding and other engineering structures.
3. In situ conservation through farming technologies such as ploughing across the slope, contour farming, dead furrows and other improved dryland practices.

Graded bunds are constructed in medium to high rainfall areas (i.e., 600 mm and above rainfall) and contour bunds at low rainfall area (<600 mm). The cost of construction of bunds works out to Rs.600 exclusive of peoples contribution.

Small earthen bunds can be provided on agricultural land having 1 to 6 per cent of slopes. This will control the velocity of water run-off and reduce gully formation.

Water harvesting structures are essential for water conservation, for the survival of agricultural and horticulture crops. Even though the area has high rainfall there is no proper facility for storage. Hence, ground water level is being depleted. The water harvesting structures suited for these areas are farm ponds, minor irrigation tank/kuntas, nala stabilition, bunds, and percolation tanks.

The Study observed that farm ponds were constructed by excavating a pond on some water course and also by constructing an embankment across a water course. These ponds are providing stored water for irrigation, to provide drinking water for livestock and also for growing fish which was observed in one of the village (Veerapuram) in Eturunagaram.

The minor irrigation tanks/kuntas are constructed across the streams for creating water reservoirs providing irrigation to the crops. The percolation tanks are constructed for checking the velocity of run-offs, increasing water percolation and improving soil moisture and arresting silt.

Drip irrigation and sprinklers or traditional pot irrigation methods will help in judicious and economic use of water resources.

Soil Conservation Activities

Soil conservation activities such as bench terracing, contour bunds, stone terracing, farm ponds, rockfill dams, diversion drains and graded bunds have been undertaken in the area (Table 5.1). It is proposed to cover an area of 12229 hectares during a period of four years. The achievement, however, is only 38.3 per cent. The probable reasons for the low coverage was because of lack of trained peoples' participation and lack of technical staff. Most of the works were undertaken during 1997-98 and since then after recruitment of staff and engaging bulldozers, the works were completed fast.

The majority of works undertaken were graded bunds (4164 hectares) (51.4 per cent). In most of the villages these works were undertaken with participation by the people (70 per cent) as well as by engaging bulldozers (21 per cent). **There is a great need for gully control works as most of the tribal area lies within the forest and in a hilly region with heavy rainfall and run-offs which lead to the formation of gullies.** The study reveals that the number of gully control works undertaken was not adequate (Table 5.1). **In many cases, the farmers are in need of land levelling and graded bunding in their entire land. But only very little area was covered under soil conservation works.**

Across the ITDAs, in K.R.Puram the coverage of the graded bundings is more than the targeted area of 770 hectares. The achievement is 1247 hectares (162 per cent). On the other hand, in Utnoor and Eturunagaram, the achievement is 36 and 30 per cent only. In the case of stone checks and rock fill dams also the achievement is more than the targeted area in K.R. Puram. Thus, among all ITDAs the achievement in soil conservation works in K.R.Puram ITDA is more than the targeted area, when compared to other ITDAs. In the case of Sundipenta from this year onwards (1998-99) soil conservation work have been taken up. This year is the second year of implementation. Except loose boulder structures other soil conservation works were not taken up in Bhadrachalam area exception of Chintoor mandal.

It is envisaged from the appraisal report that the soil conservation works would be implemented using the farmers own labour for which they would receive payment. To encourage their participation/involvement the payments are made to the VTDAs, who in turn pay wages to the villagers who are involved in the work and they are supposed to utilise the balance money for village development. In practice however, this was not seen in some of the villages. The procedures followed and impact of schemes are presented in the following paragraphs.

Process Evaluation

It can be seen from the study that, motivation meetings, and awareness creation meetings are conducted in all the sample villages. As a result, in 70 per cent of villages the tribals themselves selected the sites, while in 20 per cent the officials selected the sites for carrying out the soil conservation and development measures (Table 5.2). Table 5.2 further reveals that 78 per cent of tribals of same village participated in the works. In 84 per cent of the cases the tribals were involved and in 15 per cent the works were undertaken by contractor. Hence, a part of the wage benefits went to non-tribals (leakage).

Regarding the quality of work undertaken by tribals, the team made a spot verification in all the SC works in each village. It is observed that the quality of work is good in 27.1 per cent and in some case it is excellent. In 68 per cent of villages they are of average quality. In 5 per cent of villages the quality is very poor. Already the bunds have been washed away due to floods. Across the ITDAs the percentage varies as presented in the table 5.2.

The Study team suggested to the tribals that they participate in the soil conservation works, so that, the benefits of wages may be enjoyed by them only. But the tribals in Eturunagaram and Bhadrachalam are not willing to participate as this work is too heavy for them. Further, the wages offered to them are also very low (Rs.600 per acre).

But the team observed that if they are involved in the work including their own labour it is reasonable (Rs.1200 per acre). On enquiring it was further revealed that during the summer season the tribals will go to the forest for collection of beedi leaves, mahuva leaves, firewood and other MFP; which fetches more income as compared to labour work. As the tribals of Khammam and Adilabad (Gonds & Konda Reddy) will not do the hard labour of earth work. Their participation is very low. With proper motivation and awareness they can be involved more in these works.

In 41 per cent of cases the farmers reported that they did not face the problem of any soil erosion. In some cases the officials formed one acra plots, with field bunds. Fifty per cent were of the opinion that the formation of bunds are not useful for them as the quality is not good and they are washed away. In some case the villagers explained that they would attend to th work for formation of the bunds, as specified by the officials, but they are paying very low wages. Hence, the quality of bunding work is average. The officials has to explain that they are paying 50 percent of money only. The left has to be born by the beneficiaries themselves. But in actual practice, they are not doing the same.

In Kunavaram Mandal, the villagers explained that, they had been told by the officials that they had to clear the trees and bushes from the podu land for which the wage rate is Rs.1000 per acre. Some farmers removed bushes and stems but the wages have not been paid so far. Other farmers are yet to start the work. Even after clearance of trees and bushes their lands have to be levelled and bunds tobe formed.

As the tribals are not willing to participate in the formation of bunds, the officals engaged bulldozers in Eturunagaram and Bhadrachalam ITDAs to takeup the land levelling and bunding works. With this, the work may be completed very fast, but the objective of the programme is not fulfilled, as the amount is going outside the tribal area and participation of the local people will not be there.

In some places, wherever the bulldozers are working and contractors are involved, the tribals of the village and VTDA President of are only spectators. The transaction were in the name of the President, whereas the ADA was actually encashing and disbursing the money to the villagers' contractors. On enquiry the people said that they are not aware how much amount is being paid to bulldozers per hour and how much land is levelled or how much area is bunded in a hour's time. This information has to be provided to the villagers by the concerned officials.

In some places, where the works were executed by tribals, wage rates are being paid by the VTDAs on the basis of cubic metre directly but not through the owner of the land in any case. The amount so paid is distributed among the persons who have worked. On an average the males got Rs.30 and the females Rs.20 (Table 5.4). The study did not see any exchange labour in any village. Further, there was no contribution in the shape of own labour from the beneficiaires. They worked for wages only. On enquiry the villagers as well as VTDA President said that they were aware of the amount earmarked and the extent of area to be treated and number of farmers to be benefited. But after completion of the work they had not saved any of the money and were insisting an additional amounts. Further, all the farmers in a village were not covered. Hence, those who are left out may also be covered in future.

The wages they received, had some impact on their food security. As already mentioned each tribal who participated in the work got Rs.30 (men) and Rs.20 (women) (Table 5.4). On the whole they got employment for abut 20 to 30 days during the lean season. In each household two members had participated in these works. They spent the wages towards purchase of food items and some of them spent it on consumption of intoxicants. In this way the programme helped the tribals during the lean season to create employment and to mitigate food security problem.

Some of the works executed through tribals are very good. They have constructed the **stone terracing and rockfill dams** (gully control works) meticulously under the supervision and guidance of concerned officials in the remote areas. In such cases, the tribals said that with that experience they could now construct more rockfill dams and stone terracing structure without the help of officials as per mark out. However, some of the stone terracing structure were washed away due to heavy run-off from the hills. These structures are mostly seen in Chintoor Mandal (Bhadrachalam), Gudur and Kothgudem Mandals (Eturunagaram). It was seen that in some of the cases the stone terracing structure are constructed in a row without digging any trench (basement). As a result the structure was breached.

In the case of **graded bunding**, as mentioned earlier, in some villages the quality of work was poor. This is mainly because, to achieve the targets, the works were executed under the supervision of the VLW who was not technically perfect and is not a full time employee. In most of the places he was not present during the execution of the works. The farmers and the contractor executed the work on their own and formed smaller section bunds which were washed away during the rainy season. Wherever the contractors (bulldozer) were involved, the officials stated that they consulted the villagers before engaging the bulldozer, because the villages were reluectant to do the work. But the study finds that due to the heavy target, lack of motivation/awareness among the people regarding soil conservation works and their involvement, and inadequate staff, the works could not be completed in time. Backlog was seen in all the ITDAs. To overcome this problem the bulldozers were used as an easy alternative. The villagers also observed that, with the help of this machine work would be faster, but they are forgetting that the money is flowing out of their village. The tribals should be convinced about this, and they should be made to participate in soil conservation works and for earn wages.

The team has seen some excellent gully plugging works at Chintoor Mandal in Bhadrachalam. The area is uncultivable due to heavy run off. The gullys were plugged scientifically using all methods of gully control. There one can see diversion drain, stone terracing, vegetative barriers, rockfill dam etc. At present, the land is fit for cultivation. In the event of heavy rain also due to diversion drain the water is being diverted away from the fields without any effect. There is no more soil erosion/edge cutoff in these cases. These works have been done in the interior areas of the forest with great difficulty which is commendable.

The team also came across some instances where soil conservation staff, started the works in one village and left for another village, without completing the work in the first village. As mentioned earlier **in some villages the entire area is not treated/considered for the year. They asked the VLWs to oversee the execution of works. Thus, due to lack of staff and heavy targets the works were incomplete/not taken up.**

In future, this has to be avoided with proper planning and back log works have to be cleared by assessing the magnitude of the work to be executed with the present staff.

In spite of all these problems encountered, **there are many positive effects of soil conservation. For example lands are treated very systematically, and formation of bunds are very useful in soil and water conservation (78 per cent). Wherever tribals participated in this programme it is evident that they realised the importance of soil conservation works.**

The impact is also clearly visible from the observation, and also from the analysis, that 72 per cent of the households raised crops after conservation methods and the rest of them planted horticulture crops (Table 5.3). On an average for each farmer 3.42 acres of land were treated under this scheme. In all these areas, as mentioned above, the farmers successfully raised crops. There is an increase in the yield of paddy to the extent of 2 quintals per acre. Increase in the area of soyabean and cotton was noticed in Utnoor (Tables 5.5 and 5.6). During the rabi season the area under soyabean increased in Utnoor after soil conservation measures (Table 5.4). In the other areas where the soil conservation measures are just completed, farmers started raising crops in the newly treated lands. The farmers are aware and confident that after these measures, soil erosion will be arrested and the fertility of the soil will improve. They are confident of getting additional output and bringing more area under cultivation.

After soil conservation measures, the follow up action, such as taking up agriculture or horticulture programme in the lands was not followed immediately. Only 17.8 per cent raised horticulture crops. The supply of seeds and other inputs is for only 33 per cent. Hence, **the study suggests that, the authorities have to take up the programmes such as supply of seeds and other inputs. Other dry land farming are advocated and adopted for better results, depending upon suitability of soils. The horticulture programme may be taken up depending upon suitability of soils and in consultation with the farmers.**

TABLE 5.1 : TYPE OF WORK

ITDA Name	District	Total House holds	Type of Schemes/work		
			Graded Bundings	Farm Ponds	Treating of non-arable Lands
Utnoor	Adilabad	86	30	0	0
Etur Nagaram	Warangal	191	12	0	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	137	6	6	4
K R Puram	West Godavari	112	12	0	0
All ITDAs		526	60	6	4

TABLE 5.2 : INDICATORS OF SOIL CONSERVATION WORKS

ITDA Name	District	Site Selection			Execution			
		Villa-gers	VTDA	Offi-cials	Same Villa-gers	Con-tractor	VTDA	Self
Utnoor	Adilabad	83.3	10.0	6.7	46.7	3.3	36.7	13.3
Etur Nagaram	Warangal	75.0	16.7	8.3	91.7	0	0	8.3
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	62.5	0	37.5	93.7	0	0	6.3
K R Puram	West Godavari	41.7	16.6	41.7	75.0	25.0	0	0
All ITDAs		70.0	10.0	20.0	70.0	5.7	15.8	8.5

TABLE 5.2 : INDICATORS OF SOIL CONSERVATION WORKS (CONTD...)

ITDA Name	District	Total Area			Area Treated		Cultivation (Avg.) Acres	Quality of Work		
		No. of villages	No. of beneficiaries	Extent of area	Total	Average		Good	Average	Poor
Utnoor	Adilabad	56	989	5094.96	316.90	5.75	6.09	23.3	76.7	0
Etur Nagaram	Warangal	31	904	1494.69	285.20	1.71	1.38	16.6	83.7	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	0	0	0.00	341.06	1.75	1.97	56.2	25.0	18.8
K R Puram	West Godavari	27	1048	2455.55	210.70	1.50	1.50	8.3	83.4	8.3
All ITDAs		114	2941	9045.20	1153.80	3.42	3.55	27.1	67.1	27.1

TABLE 5.3 : IMPACT OF SOIL CONSERVATION WORKS

ITDA Name	District	Impact		Involved in Labour Work		
		Crops rainfed	Horti-culture	Same Village	Outside Village	Others
Utnoor	Adilabad	96.7	3.3	96.7	3.3	0
Etur Nagaram	Warangal	83.3	16.7	75.0	0	25.0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	62.5	37.5	75.0	0	25.0
K R Puram	West godavari	50.0	50.0	75.0	16.7	8.3
All ITDAs		78.5	21.5	84.3	4.3	11.4

TABLE 5.4 : IMPACT OF SOIL CONSERVATION WORKS

ITDA Name	District	Wages (Rs.)		Bunds used for		SC - 39 (Avg.) Kg./Acre
		Male	Female	Fodder	Tree Plant	
Utnoor	Adilabad	24.83	18.17	93.3	6.7	116.29
Etur Nagaram	Warangal	25.42	21.67	83.3	16.7	199.17
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	25.00	16.38	100.0	0	238.63
K R Puram	West godavari	31.67	27.08	50.0	50.0	181.00
All ITDAs		26.14	19.89	85.7	14.3	171.92

TABLE 5.5a : IMPACT OF SCHEMS ON AREA AND YIELDS (Kharif - 1) (FIGURES ALL IN AVERAGE)

(KGS/ACRE)

ITDA Name	District	PADDY				JOWAR				GROUNDNUT			
		Area (acres)		Yield/acre		Area (acres)		Yield/acre		Area (acres)		Yield/acre	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Utnoor	Adilabad	3.00	6.00	900	1000	10.75	10.81	775.00	1143.80	4.00	4.00	500.00	600.00
Eturnagaram	Warangal	0.75	3.00	850	1250	2.00	0.00	600.00	0.00	1.71	1.00	514.29	591.43
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	1.50	1.83	933	1203	4.33	2.83	366.67	333.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
K R Puram	West Godavari	0.00	3.50	0	1150	3.25	0.75	1525.0	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All ITDAs		1.64	3.64	875	1109	7.76	7.15	1065.6	641.23	5.71	5.00	507.14	595.72

TABLE 5.5b : IMPACT OF SCHEMS ON AREA AND YIELDS (Kharif - 1) (FIGURES ALL IN AVERAGE)

(KGS/ACRE)

ITDA Name	District	PADDY				JOWAR				GROUNDNUT			
		Area (acres)		Yield/acre		Area (acres)		Yield/acre		Area (acres)		Yield/acre	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Utnoor	Adilabad	6.80	7.00	388.33	506.00	2.75	14.00	125.00	150.00	4.00	4.00	300.00	500.00
Eturnagaram	Warangal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
K R Puram	West Godavari	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All ITDAs		6.80	7.00	388.33	506.00	3.38	8.00	263.00	225.00	4.00	4.00	300.00	500.00

TABLE 5.5c : IMPACT OF SCHEMS ON AREA AND YIELDS (Kharif - 1)
(AVERAGE PER FAMILY)

(KGS/ACRE)

ITDA Name	District	PADDY				JOWAR			
		Area (acres)		Yield/acre		Area (acres)		Yield/acre	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Utnoor	Adilabad	7.97	8.54	536.00	668.43	2.00	4.00	400.00	800.00
Eturnagaram	Warangal	0.50	0.50	200.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	1.00	1.00	350.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
K R Puram	West Godavari	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	40.00
All ITDAs		6.64	7.13	362.00	489.33	0.67	2.00	133.33	293.33

TABLE 5.6: IMPACT OF SCHEMES ON SOIL CONSERVATION ON AREA AND YIELDS (RABI) (AVERAGE PER FAMILY)

ITDA Name	District	PADDY				READ GRAM				SOYABEANS			
		Area (acres)		Yield/acre		Area (acres)		Yield/acre		Area (acres)		Yield/acre	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Utnoor	Adilabad	5.00	5.00	400.00	625.00	12.50	12.50	500.00	500.00	3.00	5.00	600.00	800.00
Eturnagaram	Warangal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
K R Puram	West Godavari	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All ITDAs		5.00	5.00	400.00	625.00	12.50	12.50	500.00	500.00	3.00	5.00	600.00	800.00

PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS REGARDING THE PROGRAMME/SCHEMES

Sl.No.	Question	Yes %	No %	No. of Respondents
	B. SOIL CONSERVATION			
1.	Whether motivation meeting were conducted	100.0	-	526
2.	Any irrigation facilities were available?	50.0	50.0	526
3.	Are you involved in labour work?	84.2	15.8	526
4.	Was there any soil erosion problems before?	58.5	41.5	526
5.	Did you find that bunds are useful in arresting soil erosion?	91.4	8.6	526
6.	Whether diversion drains/farm points are useful?	57.1	42.9	526
7.	Are you taking difficulting in taking up agricultural operations after bunding?	15.7	84.3	526
8.	Whether any inputs are given	32.8	67.2	526
9.	Whether the entire amount was borne by the government?	91.4	8.6	526
10.	Is there any increase in crop yields?	57.1	42.9	526

CHAPTER - VI

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Horticulture

For ensuring sustainable economic development and household food security horticultural crops provide a valuable source of income to the poor tribal farmers. Under horticulture development schemes, it was proposed to take up plantation varieties like mango, cashew, citrus, and guava in 5763 hectares during a four year period with a financial outlay of Rs.255.84 lakhs, besides maintenance of gardens in an area of 907 hectares planted during 1995-96 and 1996-97. Vegetable production on 34.4 hectares and 76000 plants for backyard gardens were proposed with an allocation of Rs.38.22 lakhs and 9.2 lakhs respectively. Further, an amount of Rs.10.35 lakhs was earmarked for 115 satellite nurseries and of Rs.6.42 lakhs for demonstration orchards. For training and study tour 6.10 lakhs was allotted. In addition adequate funds were allotted for other items. In total 425.95 lakhs was allotted to the horticulture development. The achievement is 241.67 lakhs (57 per cent).

Horticulture Programme was taken up in the already existing cultivated lands, so that the existing food security levels were not affected. The horticulture trees are expected to provide sustained income and fruits will provide food security to the tribals. Since forests are getting degraded the dependency of tribals on MFP is becoming reduced. Further, the fruit bearing trees may regenerate the bio-mass which would restore the lead to ecological balance. The programme planned for horticultural development also include HNTC support, strengthening of infrastructure, establishment of satellite nurseries to provide backward linkages and to provide employment to some of the people.

During the first year of the project i.e., 1994-95, only extension activities were taken up. Plantation activity was taken up during 1995-96 after the identification of interested farmers, suitability of land etc. This study is mainly focussed on extension activities and their effect on horticulture plantation in the project area.

If we look at the physical achievements only 55 satellite nurseries so far (48 per cent) have been established. In K.R. Puram and Bhadrachalam the achievement is more

than 80 per cent, followed by Eturunagaram (70 per cent) and Sundipenta (20 per cent). In the case of demo-orchards, the specified target was achieved (165 per cent). Across ITDAs, in Utnoor and Sundipenta no nurseries were taken up during 1997-98. In the case of horticulture plantation the achievement is 69 per cent, in terms of area 87 per cent, benefiting 656 families. Under vegetable production 193 mini kits were distributed to 7039 families.

Under backyard gardening 76000 plants were distributed to 9988 beneficiaries. In Sundipenta and Eturunagaram three trees per household were distributed, whereas in Bhadrachalam seven varieties of trees were given to each household under backyard gardening. But the study reveals that the survival rate of these trees is very poor. Due to negligence, and improper maintenance, most of the trees are dead.

The HNTC are expected to produce quality plant materials for supplying to the poor tribals. The demonstration nurseries and orchards were established to demonstrate improved varities of fruit crops and to conduct various types of training programme for raising and maintenance of nurseries, and backyard gardening by tribals.

In the appraisal report it is suggested that HNTCs should be strengthened to improve their capacity for undertaking extension and plantation activities.

The findings of the study regarding horticulture presented below.

Training

For training activities to the farmers and field staff, 6.10 lakhs were earmarked upto 3/98. But the actual amount spent was Rs.2.20 lakhs (36 per cent). With the exception of Bhadrachalam, in the remaining ITDAs not much activities had taken place. Very few farmers were given three days training in horticulture practices and methods etc. They were shown the horticulture programms of some progressive farmers and other HNTC located within the district. Some of them were given one month to four months training in satellite nurseries. After completion of the training the trained tribal farmers started establishing satellite nurseries which would to fetch good returns. Besides the beneficiaries of satellite nursery, VLWs are also given orientation training at the field level.

Satellite Nurseries

The team visited five satellite nurseries cum demonstration orchards at Sundipenta and Bhadrachalam. The training given to the farmers is adequate and is useful to them for maintaining the horticulture crops. About 73 per cent of them participated in the demonstration methods.

The satellite nurseries mainly aimed to produce plant material, besides providing good income to the tribal youth who are organising satellite nurseries. The plant material produced in these nurseries ensures a better survival rate.

The study reveals that the coverage of sample nurseries is inadequate for understanding the detail aspects. But it is observed that the process was followed correctly for getting a desired outcome. Where there is a failure of satellite nurseries it is not the tribals who are to be blamed but the extension workers who are expected to monitor the programme and to give proper advice to them. The beneficiaries of Pydigudem in Bhadrachalam and Kottalacheruvu in Sundipenta are doing their best by raising seedlings and grafting, in a proper way. All the members of the family are involved in this process. They are selling the plants to the traders and getting income. They raised the nurseries in half an acre of their lands.

The tribal youth including women members were given training in the grafting technology. They also visited other HNTCs. These people are raising their nurseries with the help and guidence of horticulture officials. In Ethipotala of Sundipenta the beneficiary is raising satellite nursery cum demonstration plot. But due to insufficient of water and rocky soil, the nursery is not that good. But due to training and experience the farmer is taking all sorts of care for development. Only at the time of our visit a bore well was dug and an electric motor was fitted to the bore. Therefore now, with the help of the bore water, the nursery may be sustainable and fruitful results are expected. He wants to extend the area to further two more acres. The polythene bags required were supplied in time by the horticulture offices.

A CASE STUDY OF SATELLITE NURSERY

A Chenchu tribal from Ethipothala Chenchu colony was selected for the programme. Earlier the beneficiary was working in the forest nursery located nearby. He had three years experience in raising a nursery. The horticulture officials identified him and helped him to establish a satellite nursery. But the land taken up for satellite nursery cum demonstration of orchards was a stony waste land with bushes, without any water facility. He developed it and started a nursery raising seedlings and grafting on his half an acre of land. The inputs such as implements, seed materials, parent materials, fertilisers and pesticides were supplied by the ITDA. He raised mango and drumstick seedlings. As mentioned earlier there was no permanent water source. He is getting water from nearby bore well. Due to acute water shortage some of the seedlings died during summer season. He saved the remaining seedlings by watering them with great difficulty. Out of 500 seedlings grafted,

at the time of our visit only 250 grafts were available. The rest of the grafts he sold at the rate of Rs.10 and Rs.14 and some lost due to lack of water during the summer season. He could provide temporary fencing around the nursery since pigs and stray cattle enter and damaging the seedlings, there is a need to provide strong fencing for protection. He reported that after getting electricity connection to the bore, he wants to raise more seedlings by providing the water. He informed that he was given good quality of seed materials and implements and equipment.

A similar enthusiastic case also seen in Pydigudem in Bhdrachalam. A youth, Sirivaka Satyanarayana, was selected for raising the nursery. He was given training for four months in HNTCs and was shown demonstration plots and he also visited progressive farmers for first hand information. He started to raise the nursery in his half acre of land near the village with 1200 plants. Fencing was provided. The horticultural officer supplied him with inputs, implements, fertiliser and pesticides. He started raising mango seedlings. The officials also supplied the polythene bags. He sold 500 mango grafts at the rate of Rs.18 per graft. At the time of visit only 700 grafts were available for sale. He wants to raise more grafts in the near future.

Horticulture Plantation

For economic feasibility and sustainability horticulture plantation is an important programme in the project area. If the farmers take care in the initial years, in the long run they can take care of the farmers and get good returns. The programme is covered in most of the villages under each ITDA. The spacies supplied were cashew (K.R.Puram and Bhadrachalam) and mango plantations (Table 6.1). Overall the horticulture programme has received a mixed reaction. Within the village and within the ITDA there are success stories and also complete failures. The observation and discussion revealed that the process envisaged in the programme was followed as per the appraisal report. Motivation meetings were conducted in 98 per cent of villages and three days training was given to the farmers (67 per cent) which was helpful to them. Sixty per cent of the area was treated with soil conservation methods. The site was identified and selected by the officials and the type of species quality of the plant material are acceptable to 91 per cent of farmers. In digging the pits and other labour activities the beneficiaries participated in the work (96 per cent).

The officials visited the beneficiaries about 93 per cent of cases only after grounding in and gave advice to them (90 per cent farmers). About 94 per cent of farmers reported that the soil is suitable for the plantation. 70 per cent of beneficiaries were involved in the purchase of plants. In a majority of the cases the provision for fencing was not provided, but farmers themselves took up fencing to protect the plants from stray cattle. In 45 per

cent of cases inter-cropping was practised and some of them are also cultivating vegetables, where irrigation source was available. But the extension support from officials is reported to be not adequate. In some of the cases it was said that the officials were not supplying inputs like pesticide and fertilisers in time. A majority of farmers (92 per cent) reported that the pits were dug by them with appropriate spacing and also they had attended to filling the pits with soil and farmyard manure and have followed the instructions given to them by officials in the initial stages (Table 6.3). It is also observed that due to lack of fencing, cattle and pig menace was a serious problem. As per appraisal report provision for fencing or tree guards or both was allowed for the purpose.

The tribals were paid for digging of the pits. In 59 per cent of cases the plantations were rainfed and 19 per cent have bore water/well water (Table 6.2). Twenty per cent of farmers are watering the trees with pots during the summer. The appraisal report also envisages the same i.e., using of water pots. But the farmers are facing difficulty in getting water from far-off places, resulting in high mortality to the trees. Across the ITDAs the variation is not much regarding the process and procedures followed by the officials.

The overall condition of the plants are not very good as assessed by the team and according to the tribals and as seen on spot visits of the total 64952 trees planted in 1190 acres of area in the sample villages, 47 per cent of the trees were found to be good. Across the ITDAs there are some variations. In Bhadrachalam, the survival rate is only 10 per cent, whereas in Sundipenta it is as high as 78 per cent, followed by K.R.Puram 69 per cent. In Eturunagaram and Utnoor it is 35 per cent (Table 6.5). But within the ITDAs also the situation in all the mandals is not good. In Sundipenta, Macherla mandals and Balamoor mandal in Mahaboobnagar the plantations are very good. The species are mango and citrus. In K.R.Puram the cashew plantation was good which is suitable to the area. But in overall in each ITDA the survival rate is less than 20 per cent, except in Sundipenta and K.R.Puram, where the survival rate is more than 50 per cent. The reason for high mortality as observed and reported by farmers was lack of irrigation during the summer season and extreme heat waves during last year, where in even second years plants also died. In some places, pests like root grubs caused damage and there was no proper advice and help from the horticulture officers to control the pests.

Regarding inter-cropping during the gestation period to meet their food requirements the farmers are going for jowar, maize, greengram as inter-croping in these orchards. About 45 per cent of villagers reported that they raised inter-crops for food security. Across the ITDAs, the per cent of inter-cropping is less in K.R. Puram and Bhadrachalam.

Only 27 per cent of the farmers adopted gap filling with dead trees and only 22 per cent got a maintenance grant during first year. Last year none of them got maintenance grant. **The high mortality rate in Utnoor is because of deep black soils which developed deep cracks in summer and lack of irrigation. When plants needed more water, due to absence of water source near the plantations, the farmers were not able to give them the required quantity of water which resulted in high mortality. Further during the summer all the family members are going for beedi leaf collection for about one month or so, leaving the plantation to the mercy of god. The mortality rate is high due to overgrazing also.**

The VLWs appointed by the VTDAs and ITDA are now made responsible for the supervision of orchards. They have to report to the concerned horticulture officer regarding the condition of the plants, mortality, and about pest and diseases. The horticulture officer in turn will take appropriate action. After discussions with VLW and our observation, it was found that the VLW is maintaining, beneficiary wise records about survival and mortality etc., in most of the villages.

Vegetable Production

Under vegetable production some of the farmers were identified and given vegetable kits. The identified farmers have grown vegetables in half acre of irrigated land. The study covered only three vegetable growing farmers. They raised vegetables such as tomato, chillies, ladies fingers and leafy vegetables and sold them in the nearby market and within the village. On an average the farmer got Rs.2500 to 3000 by selling vegetables. On enquiry, the beneficiary informed that vegetable cultivation is profitable, but it needed proper watch and ward continuously. This programme can be encouraged in the villages nearer the mandal headquarters for better marketing opportunities and sustained income.

TABLE 6.1 : PLANTATIONS VARIETIES

(AREA IN ACRES)

ITDA Name	District	Total Area			Total Famili-se Mango Trees	Type of Trees				
		No. of villages	No. of benefi- of ciaries	Extent Area area		Total Area	No. of Cashew Trees	Total	No. of	Nursery
Utnoor	Adilabad	121	2266	3593.00	120	164.00	6560	-	-	2
Eturnagaram	Warangal	52	1286	1689.40	170	229.50	9180	-	-	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	100	1375	1711.25	186	203.25	8130	53.5	3544	1
K R Puram	West Godavari	64	1698	2912.10	258	22.0	880	442.0	28288	0
Sundipenta	Guntur	-	-	-	2	8.0	-	-	-	1
Sundipenta	Prakasam	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-	-	1
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	-	-	-	34	67.0	4020	-	-	0
Sundipenta (Overall)		-	-	-	37	76.0	42020	-	-	2
All ITDAs		138	6625	9905.75	771	694.75	33120	495.5	31832	5

TABLE 6.2: AWARENESS AND TRAINING

ITDA Name	District	Sample house-holds	Source of irrigation						Supervised by					No. of days (Avg.)
			Bore Well	MI Tank	Check-dam	Open Well	Rain-fed	Pot Water	ADC	AO	NGO	VLW	Others	
Utnoor	Adilabad	31	19.4	0	3.2	6.4	35.5	35.5	77.4	19.3	0	0	3.3	2
Eturnagaram	Warangal	20	35.0	0	0	10.0	25.0	30.0	60.0	35.0	0	5.0	0	2
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	50	4.0	4.0	0	2.0	72.0	18.0	66.0	22.0	0	12.0	0	2
K R Puram	West Godavari	46	2.1	0	0	0	87.0	10.9	45.7	40.0	1.3	13.0	0	5
Sundipenta	Guntur	2	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	3
Sundipenta	Prakasam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	9	66.7	0	0	0	22.1	11.1	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	3
Sundipenta (Overall)		12	75.0	0	0	0	16.7	8.3	75.0	25.0	0	0	0	3
All ITDAs		159	15.7	1.2	0.9	3.1	59.1	20.0	62.1	28.1	0.9	8.0	0.9	

TABLE 6.3 : TECHNICAL ASPECTS

ITDA Name	District	Size of pits		Method			Age of plant (Avg.) Years
		Actual	Rec.	Seedling	Grafting	Budding	
Utnoor	Adilabad	2.73	2.79	6.4	93.6	0	2
Eturnagaram	Warangal	3.48	3.43	15.0	85.0	0	2
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	2.57	2.57	12.0	88.0	0	2
K R Puram	West Godavari	1.93	1.85	34.8	65.2	0	3
Sundipenta	Guntur	1.50	1.50	50.0	50.0	0	4
Sundipenta	Prakasam	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	0.00	0.00	100.0	0	0	2
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	3.44	1.78	11.1	77.8	11.1	3
Sundipenta (Overall)		2.83	1.58	25.0	66.7	8.3	3
All ITDAs		2.55	2.44	18.9	80.5	0.6	2

TABLE 6.4 : INCOME GENERATION

ITDA Name	District	Generating Income	Income per month (Avg.) Rs.
Utnoor	Adilabad	-	0.00
Eturnagaram	Warangal	-	0.00
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	-	0.00
K R Puram	West Godavari	6.5	1103.57
Sundipenta	Guntur	100.0	2000.00
Sundipenta	Prakasam	-	0.00
Sundipenta	Kurnool	-	0.00
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	-	0.00
Sundipenta (Overall)		16.7	2000.00
All ITDAs		3.1	1215.63

TABLE 6.5 : NUMBER OF TREES AND PERCENT OF SURVIVAL

ITDA Name	District	Area (Acres) Total	Planted Trees Total	Present Trees Total	% OF Survival
Utnoor	Adilabad	164.00	6248	2174	34.79
Eturnagaram	Warangal	229.50	9180	3227	35.15
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	256.75	15676	1506	9.61
K R Puram	West Godavari	464.00	29168	20295	69.58
Sundipenta	Guntur	8.00	410	370	90.24
Sundipenta	Prakasam	0.00	0	0	0.00
Sundipenta	Kurnool	1.00	250	250	100.00
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	67.00	4020	2807	69.84
Sundipenta (Overall)		76.0	4680	3427	78.00
All ITDAs		1190.25	64952	30629	47.15

TABLE 6.6 : PERCEPTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS ABOUT HORTICULTURE AND SATELLITE NURSERY

ITDA Name	District	Performance			Maintenance			General Condition of the Plant			Interest		
		Good	Ave-rage	Bad	Good	Satis-factory	Bad	Good	Satis-factory	Bad	Good	Satis-factory	Bad
Utnoor	Adilabad	0	100.0	0	3.3	90.3	6.4	3.4	87.0	9.6	0	90.3	9.7
Eturnagaram	Warangal	10.0	90.0	0	10.0	80.0	10.0	5.0	80.0	15.0	5.0	90.0	5.0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	2.0	52.0	46.0	0	16.0	84.0	0	24.0	76.0	0	40.0	60.0
K R Puram	West Godavari	24.0	74.0	2.0	19.6	74.0	6.4	24.0	67.4	8.6	24.0	70.0	6.0
Sundipenta	Guntur	100.0	0	0	50.0	50.0	0	50.0	50.0	0	50.0	50.0	0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	22.3	55.4	22.3	11.1	66.7	22.2	11.1	77.8	11.1	11.1	66.7	22.2
Sundipenta (Overall)		41.7	41.7	16.6	25.0	58.3	16.7	25.0	66.7	8.3	25.0	58.3	16.7
All ITDAs		11.9	71.7	16.4	9.4	58.5	32.1	10.1	59.1	30.8	9.4	66.0	24.5

PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS REGARDING THE PROGRAMME/SCHEMES

Sl.No.	Question	Yes %	No %	No. of Respondents
	C. HORTICULTURE			
1.	Any motivation meetings were conducted regarding the horticulture programme?	98.1	1.9	771
2.	Have you undergone any training on horticulture?	66.7	33.3	771
3.	Is it helpful?	67.3	32.7	771
4.	Participated in demonstration methods	72.9	17.1	771
5.	Fencing has been done	74.8	25.2	771
6.	Proper spacing adopted in between two plants	91.8	8.2	771
7.	Quality of plants acceptable to you?	91.8	8.2	771
8.	Have you participated in labour work?	96.2	3.8	771
9.	Whether the area treated with soil conservation measures?	59.7	40.3	771
10.	Any inter-cropping was done?	45.3	54.7	771
11.	Any official visited after grounding?	93.1	6.9	771
12.	He has given any advice?	90.0	10.0	771
13.	Plants are suitable to the land?	94.3	5.7	771
14.	Replacement were made for dead plant?	27.0	73.0	771
15.	Are you getting any income?	5.0	95.0	771
16.	Are you getting maintenance grant?	22.0	78.0	771

CHAPTER - VII

ARABLE CROP DEVELOPMENT

This programme aimed at adopting improved technology in order to increase the crop production on arable lands, which includes, replacement of local varieties, guidance in use of fertiliser and pesticides, improved crop management practices etc. This is to be achieved by organising demonstration plots, training and extension and introduction of improved implements. It was proposed to take up 1106 demonstration plots during 1995-96 to 1997-98 at a cost of Rs.7.57 lakhs On this, the achievement is 87 per cent. The size of each plot is 20 cents to 50 cents. Across the ITDAs the achievement is 100 per cent in Utnoor, 95 per cent in K.R.Puram whereas it is 21 per cent in Sundipenta. In a similar manner 580 seed production plots were proposed, but the achievement is 73 per cent. The achievements, are more in Utnoor (92 per cent) followed by Eturunagaram (84 per cent) and Bhadrachalam (79 per cent). Besides this, implements like two tyne cultivators and three tyne cultivators also were distributed to 966 farmers which cost Rs.1000 each.

During the field visit in the sample villages, the team could not see even one demo-plot or seed production plot. But interviews with the farmers revealed that last year demo-plots had been organized and the farmers were supplied seeds and other inputs. They produced high yielding varieties of seeds and sold them within the village and also to the traders from whom they obtained agricultural inputs.

Some of the seed producing farmers were supplied to fellow farmers with the seeds as a loan in find to be returned at 1:1.5 times after harvest of the crop. Soyabean crop in Utnoor was replaced by cotton crop in many villages, which was subjected to severe pest diseases. The villagers felt that in soyabean the pest problem was less and investment is very low as the crop is harvested in four months, whereas cotton crop is a long duration crop. Hence, most of the farmers shifted to soyabean crop after seeing the results in the demonstration plots.

In each village two farmers were selected for demonstration plots and provided with all inputs such as seed, fertilisers i.e., half bag urea and half bag DAP and need based pesticides. In the case of seed producing programme 5 to 10 farmers in each village were

supplied foundation seed for multiplication with the aim of making the village self sufficient in seed requirement. The seed produced was to be distributed within the village and this is actually found in practice in some of the villages. The VLWs are providing extension support to the farmers in consultation with Agricultural Officers, and Agricultural Development Coordinator (ADCs) who provide needed technical support to the VLWs. The farmers were trained in the demonstration plots or progressive farmers' fields by ADCs/AOs at the village level.

The ADCs are not found anywhere except in Sundipenta and utnoor. The villagers also were not aware of ADCs. In some places VLWs were not extending any advice nor were the farmers approaching the VLWs for advice. The role of ADCs/VLWs has to be explained to the farmers so that the farmers interact them, and learn the latest technologies in agricultural practices.

In the villages where soil conservation/land development works are undertaken appropriate cultural practices have to be advocated. Wherever irrigation potentials were created under new tank, or under bores the farmers are to be made to adopt proper cropping pattern along with new agronomical practices, which is necessary for these backward farmers.

The study suggests that the farmers are in need of external credit for their cultivation of crops. At present, they are approaching the private money lenders, who are lending credit in cash/kind at a higher rate of interest and also with the condition that the farmers should sell the produce to them only. As per the appraisal report and actual practice, the GCC has to give financial credit, whenever necessary. But a majority of farmers took credit from GCCs long back. They did not repay the loan to the GCC due to crop failures, low yields etc. Presently, the GCC is rejecting their application for re-finance unless they repay the earlier credit. Under these circumstances, the famers are going to private money lenders. Hence, the authorities have to reconsider their decision of not lending to farmers whose loans are outstanding due to crop failures for years together. Thus, GCC authorities have to finance the farmers and persuade them to repay after harvest of crops. If the field functionaries of the GCC are active they can get money back their by approaching the farmers at the proper time for collection. At present, in most of the ITDAs this practice is lacking.

Seed Production Sites

This is envisaged to identify the good farmers to undertake the improved varieties of seed production in their own village, so that the farmers of this village may observe the crop yields, and use the same variety in turn in the next season. In the seed production plots

paddy, jowar and soyabean seeds were multiplied. All the above activities would not only serve as a demonstration but also ensure sufficient quantities of seed to the tribal farmers, within the village so that the improved variety may spread in the village replacing local varieties for higher yields. Both these demo farmers and seed production farmers are to be supplied with fertiliser and pesticides also. These activities will popularise the latest agricultural technology in the village.

The best example for seed production is soyabean. The farmers of Utnoor observed the soyabean crop demo plots and seed producing progressive farmers and appreciated the yields of their fellow farmers. In the next season most of the farmers changed their cropping programme shifting from cotton to soyabean, which is a short duration crop, lest effect to pest and diseases. Unlike under seasonal conditions the tribals are safely getting 5 to 6 quintals of per acre of soyabean in a period of four months, whereas with cotton they used to get 2 to 3 quintals per acre during 8 months time. After seeing the benefits from the soyabean most of the farmers in Utnoor, Indervelli, Narnoor and Sirpur-U, Jainoor areas, replaced their cotton crop with soyabean. This is one of the positive achievements of the project implementation in this ITDA. In case of other ITDAs the officials supplied improved varieties of jowar and paddy seeds. In these areas only few farmers took the paddy seed from the fellow seed growers, but the impact was comparatively less.

Overall **the study finds that proper motivation efforts regarding demonstration plots and seed production plots were made and the progressive farmers were identified in the initial stages of the project.** Training was given to 2 to 5 farmers selected from each village in agronomical practices and latest technology. **Selection of varieties of seeds was done depending upon the suitability of the area. Seeds, fertiliser and pesticides were supplied, but supervision and close monitoring was inadequate in many places. This is because of vacancies of ADCs and other field staff in ITDAs.** The VLWs report to the AOs, only during the meetings but the expected impact was not observed in the spread of new varieties and adoption of improved and latest technology.

After the harvest the seed growers are selling the seed to the money lender/traders, instead of preserving it for the next year and to selling the seeds to other fellow farmers within the village. Hence, the agricultural department or the GCC should purchase this improved seed and keep it ready for next season. In a majority of cases the officials are distributing fresh seeds purchased from other places. The identified seed growers also requesting the official for supply of the seeds during the next season disposing of the seed produced by them for other purposes. By proper motivation and persuasion by regular visits of the officials, this situation could be avoided in future. It can be ensured that the farmers

can purchase the seed only from the seed producing farmer instead of approaching ITDAs for supply of seeds.

The study observed that the impact of the programme is not as good as envisaged. This is because of several gaps and lack of follow up action by the officials. Hence, **it is suggested that there is a need of proper coordination among the ITDAs and GCC in distribution and purchase of seeds and supply of fertilisers, implements, plough bullocks and other inputs, for taking up agriculture in the developed lands and in the lands newly brought under tank and other irrigation sources provided under IFAD, so that the amount spent on them yields good returns.**

CHAPTER - VIII

OFF - FARM AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

It was proposed to upgrade the quality of the draught power and support livestock as income generating activities for additional household income. The schemes comprised plough bullocks, milch animals and sheep and goat rearing.

Plough Bullocks

Plough bullocks are useful to farmers own agricultural operations, transportation of marketable surplus or can be hired out. The poor tribals are not able to purchase their own plough bullocks which cost Rs.7000 a pair, and they usually take them on rent for their agricultural operations. Because there is no irrigation, these people are not cultivating second crop, and keeping the animal idle for six months is also a burden to them. In this circumstance, some tribals dispose of their animals every year and get new ones in next year.

Under IFAD Programme 59 pairs of plough bullocks were given in these sample study villages. Most of the farmers who got assistance were marginal and small farmers. Out of the 59 households, 18 are hiring out their animals and the rest are using them for their own purposes. On an average they are renting out the bullocks for 19 days in a year. Across the ITDAs the variation is 7 (Eturunagaram) to 50 days (K.R.Puram) (Table 8.1). In this process the households get an average rent of Rs.30 (Utnoor) to Rs.60 per day (K.R.Puram). The asset created 55 days of additional employment in a year and secured an average additional income of Rs.1140 per annum from rents/savings on rents. Earlier 41 households used to hireout animals for agricultural operations 23 of them have been able to save the rental money under this programme. 44 per cent are going in for extensive cultivation with their own animals (55 days extra ploughing), since they could get some more waste land under cultivation with the help of the assets.

On an average each household brought an additional area of 1.21 acres under cultivation. Across the ITDAs, as shown in table 8.1, the additional land brought under cultivation varies between 0.84 acres to 3.00 acres. Because of intensive cultivation and because additional area was brought under cultivation there was agricultural production for

the households. Thirteen per cent of the households gave away their asset for rent, which yielded additional income and 24 per cent of households saved the rental money obtained out of of the assets. Thus, overall the draught animals have generated some impact on the incomes, production and productivity of the households.

Breeding Bull (Cattle Development)

Under the cattle development scheme, one breeding bull is provided to one of the farmer in a village. This was aimed at improving the quality of draught and milch animals. In the absence of artificial insemination centers within the tribal area and because of other local problems, the immediate solution for upgradation of the animals is the distribution of breeding bulls. The Ongole variety of bulls were distributed to the representative of community who took the responsiblity of maintenance. The villages having larger irrigated land and 150 to 200 cattle population were selected for this scheme. The unit cost of the bull is Rs.7000.

The beneficiary who received the bull has undergone some training for four days. He will take care of the animal by sending it to forest/grazing land along with cattle of the villaers for draught animal improvement. The study covered 8 breeding bulls out of which one at Sirpur-U (Utnoor) is dead. The beneficiary or custodian said that the authorities so far had not replaced it with a new bull. The rest of the bulls are well, and are in good condition. In the opinion of the villagers this was useful for improvement of cattle within the village.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Milch Animal

The unit comprises two animals of murrah buffaloes. The second one is supplied to the beneficiary after six months, when the first one goes dry. The cost of the scheme is Rs.10000. Out of the target of 190 animals, the achievement is 120 (84 per cent). The study covered 28 milch animals (3 in Eturunagaram, 22 in Bhadrachalam and 3 in Sundipenta).

The animals were given to landed households. Most of the villages are situated near the mandal headquarters, which can offer the marketing facilities and also provide veterinary assistance. As the beneficiaries are landed households, there is no problem for the feed. The appraisal report suggested that the only landed households were to be assisted and the villages had to have access to veterinary service within 2 to 3 kms radius. But actually the veterinary hospital was within a radius of 5 to 10 kms. from the villages supplied with milch animals.

Regarding impact of the scheme, the animal generated an average of 261 days of employment i.e., about 8 months. Generally, during the summer season the tribals go to the forest daily for MFP collection along with their children. Further, during the rainy season the animal would not be taken into the forest. During the rest of the year the animals go to the near by forest/open places for grazing. The study also observed the number of days of employment was 260 days. On an average, the annual household income generated by milch animals is Rs.2499. Across the ITDAs it varies. (Table 3.12). The tribal women are demanding more milch animals for income generation and for their livelihood. The overall productivity, income generation and the condition of the animals are satisfactory and accordingly the demand for milch animals is more.

Sheep/Goat Rearing

The scheme was intended to assist only landless women. But in the project this was given in the name of men, who are also landless. The study covered the scheme in five villages. At the time of our visit all the goats are intact. The beneficiaries had increased their goat population thrice their original number. In Srisailam the six beneficiaries we met are sending their goats with two persons who are engaged for the purpose to the nearby government land. Some time the goats enter into nearby reserve forest but forest department people object to goat rearing. Some of the farmers sold away some of their goats to meet their consumption requirements. They sold them in the range of RS.500 to Rs.800 per animal. As the areas have access to the hillocks and there is plenty of open space, grazing is not a problem. The beneficiaries are satisfied and felt very happy. Identification is also proper. The monitoring by the officials is also regular at these places.

Industry, Service and Business (ISB) Sectors

This programme was intended to encourage landless tribal entreprenuers for setting up self-employment units to generate additional income. As far as the eligibility criteria are concerned all the tribals are eligible for assistance under this programme. While rendering assistance proper procedure was followed. Out of the 17 sample households, assistance was provided for kirana (petty business) to six households, one for hotel, two with flour and chilli mills, the rest for sewing machines.

The beneficiaries were assisted to the extent of Rs.6000 depending on the availability of funds. All the kirana shops are running successfully and generating income regularly. As mentioned earlier the ISB schemes generated 224 days of employment. Across the ITDAs the particular are shown in TAble 8.3.

The **sewing machines**, provided to the women are running successfully. The women were trained for three months in the use of sewing machines before taking up the activity. They are not only stitching their own clothes but also stitching clothes for others. By stitching their own clothes they are able to save some money and are also getting extra money by stitching others clothes. The study observed that in the villages the demand for sewing machines is more, particularly from thrift group members. The study team suggested that women could take up some loan from the thrift group and purchase the machines and get trained. This was seen practically in Yeragonda Palem of Sundipenta.

The beneficiaries of **flour and chiili mills** are getting good business as there is not much competition in these villages. Hence, this activity is doing well. It created employment to two persons and is fetching good returns.

On the whole the income generating schemes in the ISB sector were doing well with the exception of one or two schemes. They generated additional employment to the tune of 224 days to 300 days. The average income generated under this sector is Rs.41.76 per day through it varies across schemes (Table 8.3). The average annual income generated by all the ISB sector schemes is Rs.4275.

CASE STUDIES

KANAGALA LAXMI DEVI OF BANDALURU H/O. RAMGOPALAPURAM, (ITDA: BHADRACHALAM)

Laxmi Devi aged 45 years belongs to the koya community. She is a beneficiary of **plough bullocks** under the agricultural sector. She stays with her husband aged 48 years, son and daughter aged 14 and 11 respectively. Both husband and wife are illiterate, while his daughter is studying in 3rd class. Presently both of them cultivate their 10 acres of land (5 acres wet and 5 acres dry) and going for wage labour. Both husband and wife together working in their own field besides going for outside labour.

She settled in this village which is about 15 kms. away from the Bhadrachalam town. She was not allotted with any house site by the Government. She constructed a thatched roof house on their own. The total household annual income from all source was *Rs. 6000.* She was below the poverty line.

Under IFAD Programme she was selected as a beneficiary in May, 1998 in the *gramasabha* meeting and allotted a pair of plough bullocks. Earlier she did not own plough

bullocks. They were hiring the animals for ploughing operations at the rate of Rs.60 per day and sometimes exchanging the labour. She was sanctioned with Rs.9000. She purchased the asset in June, 1998 at nearby market. The cost of the asset was Rs.9000. She spent another Rs.100 towards other costs. They cultivated their 10 acres of land with the help of the asset. They used the asset for 30 days for ploughing and other activities. They grown paddy and jowar. During the Rabi season they did not cultivate any crop because of lack of irrigation source. The value of the crop output from the two crops was Rs.10800 whereas the cost of cultivation was Rs.3000. The net income from agriculture was Rs.7800. Besides this earlier both husband and wife went for outside labour work for 30 days, which fetched them another Rs.1500. This income is compensated by the hiring out income. They hired out the animal for 20 days which fetched them another Rs.1200. The net household income from all sources is Rs.10500 whereas her previous household income is Rs.6000.

The same beneficiary got the farm pond under IFAD which is irrigating/moisturising the land to the extent of 3 to 5 acres. This also fetches them an additional crop output and income to the extent of another Rs.4500. They are satisfied for the assistance they got. She opinioned that instead of sanctioning of farm pond, bore well is better for their sustainability. If so, they need not depend on the government.

The IFAD Programme has helped them to stabilise her family income. The asset seems to have helped them to intensifying the cultivation, saving the rent and also for hiring out which fetches some additional income. The net income accrued from the asset (excluding all expenses) is Rs.2500. In absence of plough bullocks earlier they use to depend upon some other fellow farmers for hiring out or exchange labour. Some times they are not able to get the animals in time. After getting the animal they intensified the cultivation by ploughing more number of days, which fetched them some additional crop out. They saved the rent for animals. In addition they are going the animal for rent for ploughing operations. Now they need not depend on anybody for agricultural operations. Further, the farm pond also helped them a lot for giving water to the crop, and brought another 3-5 acres of land under cultivation because of both the assets, which fetched them another Rs.4500. This family is grateful to the officials for providing the assistance.

BHUMALA VENKATESWARULU - VELUGONDA

Venkateswarulu, 32 year old, belongs to the chenchu community. He has assisted with **kirana business** and ISB sector. He studied upto primary education. He has two childrens aged 10 years and 5 years. His wife also studied upto 3rd class.

His family settled in the Velugondu village. His family did not receive any house or house site under the weaker section housing scheme. They constructed a tiled roof semi pucca house at a cost of Rs.10000. The present value of the house is Rs.12000. He does not own any agricultural land.

In this village they started kirana business. Presently, his wife looks after the kirana business which is their main source of income. Before assistance the annual income from kirana business was Rs.3000 excluding all expenses.

Under IFAD Programme, he has been selected as a beneficiary and assisted with kirana business in April, 1998. He has sanctioned Rs.12000 of which 50 per cent is bank loan and 50 per cent ITDA money. He purchased a tela and some more kirana and general items with Rs.12000 and improved their business further. In addition to that they are also running a hotel (tea hotel). His wife is looking the kirana and he is looking hotel business. Earlier he used to go for labour work. After assistance he stopped going for wage labour. Further, he has been elected as the VTDA chairman. He started his tela and hotel side by side. So that, with one person they can run with the business. Both the business are full time business to them. In his absence his wife is take care of tea stall. During summer season the family going to the nearby forest and collecting MFP. In this process they are earning Rs.3000 per year. One of the member is also going to outside wages on and often. The earning from the wages is Rs.5400.

From kirana business his daily sales is Rs.200. The net profit per day from the sales is Rs.30 which is compensated the labour income. Further the income from kirana is assured when compared to wage income which is uncertain and the income from the hotel is Rs.15 per day after deducting all the expenses. The net income from the business (tea stall and kirana) is Rs.45 per day. Both are self employed due to the ITDAs assistance, which is sufficient for their sustenance. The net household income from all sources including asset income is Rs.16000 whereas their previous household income is Rs.8400. Because of the assistance their social status and economic status has been stabilised. Their earning from the both the business are sufficiently meet their family requirements. They thanked the officials for providing the assistance under the programme.

TABLE 8.1a : PERCEPTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ON PLOUGH BULLOCK SCHEME

ITDA Name	District	Sample House-holds	Use of Asset		Land Cultivated		Own Land (Avg.) days	Hired out (Avg.) days	Rent per day (Avg.) Rs.
			Self	Self+ Hired	Before (acres)	After (acres)			
Utnoor	Adilabad	14	71.4	28.6	4.50	5.49	71	21	30.71
Etur nagaram	Warangal	6	50.0	50.0	2.58	3.42	51	7	36.67
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	20	75.0	25.0	3.18	4.70	57	24	37.00
K R Puram	West Godavari	1	100.0	0	2.00	5.00	100	50	60.00
Sundipenta	Guntur	5	40.0	60.0	3.20	4.20	50	36	38.00
Sundipenta	Prakasam	9	77.8	22.2	2.56	3.78	36	7	12.22
Sundipenta	Kurnool	2	100.0	0	2.00	2.00	20	0	0.00
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	2	50.0	50.0	1.50	3.00	30	15	40.00
Sundipenta (Overall)		18	66.7	33.3	2.56	3.61	38	15	21.11
AJJ ITDAs		59	69.5	30.5	3.22	4.43	55	19	31.02

TABLE 8.1b : PERCEPTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ON PLOUGH BULLOCK SCHEME

		Before Assistance				Impact			
		Hiring	Share	Exchange	Old Animal	Inter Soil Cultivation	Income from rent	Rent saved	Rent saved + Rent Income
Utnoor	Adilabad	50.0	7.2	0	42.8	42.8	21.5	0	35.7
Etur nagaram	Warangal	83.3	0	0	16.7	33.3	0	33.3	33.4
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	80.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	80.0	5.0	10.0	5.0
K R Puram	West Godavari	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0
Sundipenta	Guntur	80.0	0	20.0	0	20.0	40.0	20.0	20.0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	55.6	0	11.1	33.3	11.1	0	66.7	22.2
Sundipenta	Kurnool	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	50.0	0	50.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
Sundipenta (Overall)		66.8	0	16.6	66.6	11.1	22.2	50.0	16.7
All ITDAs		69.4	5.0	6.9	18.7	44.0	13.6	23.7	18.7

Table 8.2 : MILCH ANIMALS

ITDA Name	District	Yield per Day			Con-sump-tion (Avg.) LTS.	Sold (Avg.) LTS	Price (Avg.) Rs.	Net Income come (Avg.) Rs.	Whom do you Sell			
		Sample House-holds	Before (Avg.) LTS.	After (Avg.) LTS.					Pri-vate	Milk Centre	Local Hotels	Others
Etur nagaram	Warangal	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	100.0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	22	0.34	1.10	0.58	1.20	7.27	6.62	13.6	13.6	22.8	50.0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	3	0.00	3.33	0.67	2.67	6.67	6.11	33.3	0	33.3	33.4
All ITDAs		28	0.27	1.22	0.53	1.23	6.43	6.36	14.2	10.7	21.4	53.7

TABLE 8.3 : IMPACT OF SCHEME IN ISB SECTOR

ITDA Name	District	Sample Households	Daily Sales (AVG.) Rs.	Net Income (AVG.) Rs.	Employment Days (AVG.)
Utnoor	Adilabad	11	43.64	23.64	228
Eturnagaram	Warangal	0	0.00	0.00	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	1	120.0	60.00	100
K R Puram	West Godavari	1	100.00	50.00	300
Sundipenta	Guntur	0	0.00	0.00	0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	1	50.00	30.00	150
Sundipenta	Kurnool	3	433.33	103.33	247
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	0	0.00	0.00	0
Sundipenta (Overall)		4	337.50	85.00	223
All ITDAs		17	120.59	41.76	224

PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS REGARDING THE PROGRAMME/SCHEMES

Sl. No.	Question	Yes %	No %	No. of Sample Respondents
	E. INDUSTRY, SERVICE AND BUSINESS			
1.	Are you facing any competition/difficulties?	11.8	89.2	17
2.	Is there any extra employment created	94.1	5.9	17

CHAPTER - IX

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In the villages Tribal Communities participation in planning and execution of the programme is a very important aspect. The general opinion is that the tribal community are lazy and they are un-cooperative with the government functionaries for taking up developmental works. When the participatory approach has been introduced the results are some what encouraging. The communities are taking up active role in the implementation of the programme. They have organising women thrift groups, grain banks. It contributes to the sustainability of the development efforts as the community has a stake in the success of the works. The VTDA are implementing the works such as small scale irrigation and soil conservation etc by their nominal participation and managing funds through its agency under the supervision of a official in charge of that works.

Some of the youth and women were trained in horticulture nursery in the HNTCs of Bhadrachalam, Eturunagaram and Utnoor. The women thrift groups are active in some of the mandals in all the ITDAs, particularly more active in Bhadrachalam and Utnoor. The liason works suppose to oversee the all development works such as education, health, nutrition, small scale irrigation, horticulture and soil conservation works. But in practice, in majority of villages his role is restricted to horticulture development activities and to some extent soil conservation. He is taking his remuneration from VTDA funds and are answerable to VTDA only.

The main objective of the community development programme is that by the end of the project period, the VTDAs should be strengthened and they have to take up all the developmental works on their own, and their frequent dependence to be minimised to some extent. To achieve the objective, formation and effective functioning of the VTDAs, formation of thrift groups appointment of CDCs/ADCs/VLWs etc., and training to be given to these members for effective implementation and success fo the programme.

Community Development Coordinators (CDCs)

The main responsibilities of the CDCs are :

1. Promoting awareness raising programme, and providing guidance to the community;
2. Encouraging the groups/individuals for saving mobilisation and formation of thrift and credit groups;
3. Promoting awareness and confidence among women and provide all support to the women groups;
4. Helping the project officials int he PRA exercise, and implementation of the project activities;
5. Encouraging the villages for formation of VTDAs for implementation of development activities; and
6. Encouraging women to taken up economic development activities for their sustanibility.

He is appointed by the project officer and directly answerable to him. He will look after 10-15 villages and closely interact with 3-4 ADCs working in this area. The approximate coverage of households is around 3000.

The CDCs were trained in tribal culture, their traditions, community participation, PRA skills, women development etc. They were provided with a vehicle for community mobilise and to oversee the implementation process etc.

The study finds that wherever the CDCs are appointed they are actually involved in the programme. They are mobilising the communities and pursuing them for involving in the development activities, encouraging the women to form thrift and credit groups, encouraging them to take up economic activities etc. The CDCs at Eturunagaram, Sundipenta and Utnoor ITDAs were succeed in this activities to some extent. They are cooperating with the implementing agencies in the development activities of their respective areas.

The working of the functionaries like ADC & CDCs is not upto the mark. On enquiry in some of the villages, the villagers informed that they are not aware about the existence of these officers. As per job chart the ADC is the main person in the implementation of the programme at ground level, and has to see the progress of the work and give advice to the farmers on agriculture and related activities, whereas, the CDCs is proposed to

supervise the activities of VTDAs and women thrift groups. He has to make regular visits, and has to be activate the defunct groups. He is expected to motivate the women thrift group members and VTDAs for better performance/functioning. But practically, the performance was not satisfactory because in some places the man power is inadequate and some places their visits to the villages was not adequate. They should be made to visit the villages regularly for the proper implementation and motivation for success of the programmes.

Agricultural Development Coordinators (ADCs)

These personnel are appointed by the ITDAs themselves to oversee the agricultural operations, giving extension to the farmers in the latest agro-economic practices etc. These are supported to be agricultural graduates. They were given training in latest agricultural practices, extension education etc. They have suppose to work with ADAs and AOs.

The study finds that these personnel are working in them respective areas. But not as committed as expected. In some of the villages their visits are not regular. Where they are visiting frequently there the situation of crops and horticulture plantation is good. They are motivating the farmers to take up latest agricultural practices, hybrid seed, use of fertilizers and chemicals etc. After prolonged pursation in some of the villages the tribal farmers are reported positively. The results are also good. There is instance of change in cropping pattern, increase in yield etc.

Still, these personnel has to work hard to motivate the community for success of the programme. They will have close interact and cooperative with the ADA/AO for further action and proper implementation.

Village Liaison Workers (VLWs)

The main aim of appointment of VLW is, he is a communication person between his own tribal community and tribal development agencies. He is an important person in the development of the self-help group/communities, capacity building within the community.

The study reveals that in almost all the villages the appointment of VLWs were over. He has selected among the community. He is educated and enthusiastic. The required procedure were followed while selecting the VLW, by selecting him in the gramasabha meetings. He has been paid through VTDA funds. He is supervising activities/programmes undertaken by the VTDA/ITDAs or other agencies within in the village. The ITDA given a cycle to the VLWs towards transportation. In a majority of villages the VLWs are meeting AO/HO or concerned sectoral officer once in a fortnight and informing about the crop

conditions, horticulture plant conditions and progress of the work etc. If any precautionary measures, the same he is intimating to the villagers. But this type of things are not happening in all the villages. In some villages they are overseeing only horticulture crops. In some places they supervising the soil conservation works along with horticulture crops. They are not actually involving and not monitoring the irrigation, education and health aspects. The study team suggested to the VTDAs wherever the VLWs are not functioning effectively, they may be removed and take new person and same may be intimated to the PO, ITDA. This is for effective functioning of the VLW. In some villages the VLWs are assisting the women groups in maintenance of the accounts.

In a majority of the villages the VLWs are given some orientation training in horticulture programme, soil conservation practices etc.

Women Thrift Groups

Women constitute 48 per cent of the country's population (1991 Census) and in the region under the Study also the percentage is 48. They play an important role in various activities such as agriculture, dairy farming, handicrafts etc. A large number are unskilled and are employed as labourers at wages lower than men. Many of them are illiterate (60.58 per cent). Being tribals, the rate of illiteracy in the Project area is 86.7 per cent. Therefore, they suffer from economic subjugation, powerlessness, isolation, vulnerability and poverty.

Until 1974, no attempt was made to deal separately with the problem of women. During 1974, a Committee on the status of women was formed to study the problems of poor and disadvantaged women. The Committee in its report (1979) "Towards Equality" highlighted facts, such as declining sex ratio, lower female life expectancy, high maternal mortality, low female literacy etc.

In the light of the above, the Study proposes to examine whether any change has occurred due to the implementation of development schemes in their quality of life, awareness, social mobility and improvement in their socio-economic conditions, their participation in the development activities etc., keeping in view the long term objectives of strengthening the role of women in the development process, enabling their participation in social development and increasing their economic self-reliance. Various programmes for improving the access of women to basic services of health, child care, education, nutrition and sanitation etc. were implemented through the formation of womens' groups. The responsibility for formaing such groups rests with the ITDA Officials/CDCs. There is supposed to be one CDC (Community Development Coordinator) for each mandal to see the functioning of the groups. During the project period, the salaries of the CDCs are met from the Project.

It is seen that the formation of thrift groups in almost all the villages, has been completed in the five ITDAs. The achievement during the last 4 years was the formation of 413 groups with 5006 members against the target of 282 i.e., (146%). The ITDA-wise target, achievements and coverage are presented in Table 1.3.

The Study tried to assess how the group empowerment activity was initiated and sustained, and whether the empowerment of women actually took place. It also considered the participation of non-government organisations in the ITDAs to help women thrift groups. As a result, a few alternatives are suggested for better functioning of the groups as well as the programmes.

The sample Study covered all the ITDAs and 44 thrift groups from 40 villages. All these 44 groups were interviewed to assess the performance of the groups and impact of the programmes. These 44 groups studied include, active and non-functioning and ineffective groups.

The Group leaders (President/Secretary) were interviewed on the basis of a questionnaire specially designed to capture their functioning and their role in the development process. In addition to this, information group discussions were held with CDCs/ADCs/ VLWs and group members. The findings of the Study are presented in the following paragraphs.

Awareness / Motivation

The main purpose of extension education is to familiarise the target population with the aims and objectives of the Programme. In the absence of proper awareness, people do not identify the sponsored programmes and their success. In the Project area, the main sources of information to these people, are VLWs and CDCs (86.4%) followed by other ITDA Officials (9 per cent) and NGOs (4.5%) (Table 9.1). The Study found that many members (not group leaders) do not know about the IFAD programme and its aims and objectives. About 45 per cent of its members could explain the importance of the IFAD Programmes. All the group member are not aware of the programmes relating to health, nutrition, sanitation and child education. It is necessary for the field functionaries to explain the aims and objectives of the IFAD and other Programmes. The CDC has to educate them in child health, sanitation and family welfare. It was observed, during the women thrift group meetings, that members are actively participating in the discussions.

Group Meetings

The groups meet once a month to discuss various issues relating to social, economic and other activities, besides thrift. About 14 per cent of the members are not attending the meetings regularly. Across the ITDAs, it varies. The other 86 per cent attend the meetings regularly.

During the group meetings, the members generally discuss about health, sanitation and savings and domestic expenditure. The group leaders said that a majority of the members (93.2%) cooperate with them. A majority of group leaders were elected by the members (97.7%) (Table 9.1). In each group, on an average, there are 15 - 20 members. After formation, all the groups start savings at the rate of Rs.20 to 30 per month. Across the ITDAs, this varies depending upon the strength of group members.

Except in Bhadrachalam, in the rest of the, study villages the participation and support of the NGOs, is absent. In Bhadrachalam, the outreach personnel are visiting the women's groups and activating them in thrift mobilisation, lending etc. In the other places, proper monitoring is lacking which resulted in some of the groups becoming non-functional (12%). They stopped their savings due to internal squabble. In such cases if the CDCs can motivate them properly by calling all the members, they can restart their activities. About 16 per cent of the group leaders, participated in training programmes useful for better perception. 37 per cent of groups were given matching grants to an extent of Rs.5000 per group after completion of one year. The active groups are giving loans to the group members for the purpose of consumption (59.1%), farm inputs (34.1%) and investment (6.8%) (Table 9.3). The interest rate is 5%. Those who want a loan, have to approach the group and the members will decide in the meeting whether assistance should be provided after examining the purpose and urgency, and decide the amount of loan not exceeding Rs.5,000/-

During the group discussions, the members expressed dissatisfaction over the officials. They are supposed to visit the groups once a while and have frequent interaction, so that the women can build up confidence and mutual trust among themselves. At present, VLWs and VTDA are the most accessible persons followed by CDCs. Across the ITDAs, Sundipenta CDCs and ADCs are actively visiting the villages and have a good rapport with the group members and group leaders. The groups' performance is also very good. In one of the villages, they started economic activity by giving loans for purchase of sewing machines and goats. Those who have purchased sewing machines, are planning to train some more members. Similarly, in Cherla mandal, the groups have also given a loan for establishing a kirana shop to one of their members. The success stories reveal that these groups are

not only saving but also lending for various purposes. In the meetings, the members exchange views and discuss other development activities which are implemented within the village.

All the group meetings are mostly taking place at the group leaders' house/community centres/ and Anganwadi centres.

Grain Banks

Out of the 80 Sample villages in 11 villages, grain banks are functioning. By the end of March 1998, 103 grain banks were started, against the target is 293. The Study covered 10% of the grain banks. Most of the grain banks were started in Utnoor (59%), followed by Bhadrachalam, and the rest in Sundipenta where 3 grain banks were established with 28 members. The total quantity saved is 7600 kgs. The Study covered 8 grain banks in Utnoor, 2 in Bhadrachalam and 1 in Sundipenta. Each household, on an average contributed 20 kgs of grain. Across ITDAs in Bhadrachalam area, the people contributed 30 kgs per household, whereas in Utnoor and Sundipenta, it was 15 kgs. only (Table 9.4). Nine villages were receiving matching grants from the ITDAs, and all the 9 Societies were maintaining the stock registers. The grains they contributed, including matching contributions, will feed the people from 3 to 4 months during the lean season i.e., summer season.

Depending upon the availability, the grain will be distributed as per the demand/ requirement. The repayment may be made after harvesting the crop yields at the rate of 1:2. The CDCs have to motivate the people further for starting grain banks.

Health and Education

With regard to education, the visits to the GVVK Schools and Ashram schools by the study team it is observed that the functioning of schools are not upto the mark. The GVVK school teaches are not regular to the school and not spending much time with the students. Due to their irregular functioning, the students are also not coming. There are instances/complaints against the school teachers by the parents to the study team.

It is suggested that strengthening of GVVK School by giving more powers to the parents committee/VTDAs. It should be made compulsory to the teachers to stay within the village, if he is an outsider. In most of the cases he/she is an outsider. On the basis of the recommendation of the Village Committee, his salary is to be paid and required facilities to the extent possible are to be provided to the teachers in the village.

In the case of Ashram Schools, it is felt that there is much scope for improvement in maintenance. Cleaning, within the rooms/within the campus, needs further attention. In absence of warden/head master after school hours, there is no proper control over the children and the students are not able to study properly. It is suggested that, strict instructions may be given to warden/head master for proper maintenance of the hostel rooms/campus. Proper care must be taken regarding the studies of the children by allotting specific time for studies and teacher may also assist during that period.

During school hours, in most of the schools the teachers including headmasters are not maintaining scheduled timings. This should be considered seriously and supervising officers should ensure that school timings are followed strictly. This will inculcate proper discipline among children. In some of the hostels students complained against functioning of the teachers in the presence of the wardens, in respect of their studies and food.

Some more attention is needed in taken care about health and sanitation aspects of students. During the visits of the study team, during rains the sanitary conditions were not adequate. Stagnation of water on the roads and near by ponds was observed which may cause malarial disease. During the team visit, there were incidence of fever and diahorrea in the villages of Eturunagaram and Utnoor. If the sanitary conditions are improved this can be averted. Regular visits of the Doctors/ANMs are to be ensured. The thrift group leaders/Anganwadi workers or educated girl children may be given training in basic health aspects and also provided with emergency safe medicines for fever, cough, diahorrea etc. The services of educated girls may be utilised in health and sanitation aspects by giving needed training.

CASE STUDY

Mittameadipally village is in Veldurthy mandal of Guntur district. During March, 1996 chenchu Laxmi Podupu sangam was formed with the persuation of CDC/ITDA officials. The officials and CDC explained the merits and demerits of the thrift groups, its need etc. The group members numbering 19 elected Mrs. P. Anjamma aged 30 years, as their leader. She studied upto primary education. Since March, 1996, they started savings regularly. During the discussion all the group members, secretary opinioned that they are cooperating with Anjamma in all aspects. They are meeting once in 15 days. All the members are in the age group of between 30-42 years. After formation of the thrift, there is a change in the living style of the women. Every month per member is saving Rs.50. The group received matching grant from the ITDA, during May, 1997. At the time of the team visit

the total thrift amount at credit was Rs.11000. The rest of the amount they distributed towards loan advances among themselves to meet domestic purposes and business purposes.

The maximum loan is Rs.3000 at the rate of 3 per cent interest.

Among the 19 members two members were selected for training in sewing machine and both of them were completed training for 6 months. They took loan from the thrift group and purchased the sewing machine and they started the economic activity by stitching clothes as well as giving training to other fellow group members as well as villages. The daily earnings of the two members is Rs.20-25 excluding expenditure. This income gave the members some assured income for their sustains. Now, they need not depend on the wage labour which is uncertain. They got themselves engaged as self employed and also giving training to other members.

The group gave loan to another member to start with petty business (kirana) recently. Presently she is also getting some income from that activity. At the time of the team visit the member is out of station to purchase the provisions. Hence, the team could not interviewed the member personally.

Besides this, as mentioned earlier almost all the members are took the loan from the revolving fund and utilising some useful activity. Two of the members each planning to take loan to purchase goat and milch animals. These members are landless agricultural labourer. Due to uncertainty in the wages they want to takeup this activity for their sustenance. This activity will fetch regular income once the animals started production. This may not effect their regular outside labour, as they are making some alternative arrangements.

As mentioned earlier some of the group members are studied upto primary education, they themselves are maintaining the account registers and writing the loan agreements, and minutes of the meeting. The ITDA official/CDC are cooperating in this aspect. They opened a bank account in the nearby mandal headquarters.

They are not only doing thrift and economic activity they are also discussing regarding health, education and sanitation aspect too and also implementing. They are meeting in the community welfare centre located in the middle of the village.

On the whole, the group performance is good. Monthly the group is saving Rs.950. Money is revolving among themselves at the rate of 3 per cent interest for consumption and other economic activity purposes. Still the members need 10 milch animals and 5 sewing machines for engaged themselves as self employed. The village is located on the main road there is no problem for marketing of the milk. The members are active and enthusiastic.

The group members expressed full knowledge of the thrift group, its merits and demerits and full satisfaction with its implementation. They are gratefully acknowledged, the contribution made by the CDC and ITDA officials in the formation of the group and proper utilisation of the money.

The similar successful group performances was observed in the villages of Mamidigondi in Polavaram mandal (with economic activities such as vegetable and fruit business), and with a matching grant from ITDA (Rs.6292) for a group of 20 members. The balance in the bank is Rs.15000. Per member saving is Rs.15 per month. All are paying thrift amount and repayments regularly. The interest chanred is Rs.2 per 100 for lending of loan to the fellow members.

The similar performance can be observed in the village of Pedda mattapalli village of V R Puram mandal. The groups lending the revolving fund for consumption, agricultural purposes and vegetable/fruit business at the rate of Rs.2 per 100. All the repayments are regular. All the groups got the matching grants for the ITDA.

TABLE 9.1 : WOMEN THRIFT ACTIVITY SELECTION AND MOTIVATION

ITDA Name	District	Total House holds	Selection of Group Leader		Motivation by			Average Savings per Month	Utilisation of Fund	
			Members	VLWs	ITDA	VLW/CDC	NGO		Loan	VTDA
Utnoor	Adilabad	10	90.0	10.0	0	100.0	0	13.00	90.0	10.0
Eturnagaram	Warangal	2	100.0	0	50.0	50.0	0	25.00	100.0	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	20	100.0	0	5.0	85.0	10.0	29.50	90.0	10.0
K R Puram	West Godavari	4	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	21.25	75.0	25.0
Sundipenta	Guntur	3	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	36.67	66.7	33.3
Sundipenta	Prakasam	2	100.0	0	100.0	0	0	40.00	100.0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	1	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	50.00	100.0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	2	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	30.00	100.0	0
Sundipenta (Overall)		8	100.0	0	25.0	75.0	0	37.50	87.5	12.5
All ITDAs		44	97.7	2.3	9.1	86.4	4.5	-	88.6	11.4

TABLE 9.2 : WOMEN THRIFT ACTIVITY : PERFORMANCE

ITDA Name	District	Maintenance of Activity			Group Performance		
		VLW	Members	Others	Good	Satisfacory	Poor
Utnoor	Adilabad	20.0	60.0	20.0	0	70.0	30.0
Eturnagaram	Warangal	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	50.0	35.0	15.0	40.0	60.0	0
K R Puram	West Godavari	50.0	50.0	0	25.0	75.0	0
Sundipenta	Guntur	33.3	33.3	33.4	0	100.0	0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	0	0	100.0	0	100.0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	0	0	100.0	0	50.0	50.0
Sundipenta (Overall)		12.5	12.5	75.0	12.5	75.0	12.5
ALL ITDAs		34.0	41.0	25.0	22.7	68.2	9.10

TABLE 9.3 : PURPOSES OF LENDING

ITDA Name	District	Purpose of Loan		
		Consumption	Farm Inputs	Investment
Utnoor	Adilabad	30.0	70.0	0
Eturnagaram	Warangal	100.0	0	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	60.0	30.0	10.0
K R Puram	West Godavari	50.0	25.0	25.0
Sundipenta	Guntur	66.7	33.3	0
Sundipenta	Prakasam	100.0	0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	100.0	0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	100.0	0	0
Sundipenta (Overall)		87.5	12.5	0
ALL ITDAs		59.1	34.1	6.8

TABLE 9.4 : GRAIN BANKS

ITDA Name	District	Qty. Collected (Avg) Kgs.	Days of Feed (Avg) Month	Sharing	
				Shares	Others
Utnoor	Adilabad	16	4	7	1
Eturnagaram	Warangal	0	0	0	0
Bhadrachalam	Khammam	35	2	2	0
K R Puram	West Godavari	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Guntur	15	0	0	1
Sundipenta	Prakasam	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Kurnool	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta	Mahaboobnagar	0	0	0	0
Sundipenta (Overall)		15	0	0	0
All ITDAs		20	3	9	2

PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS REGARDING THE PROGRAMME/SCHEMES

Sl. No.	Question	Yes %	No %	No. of Respondents
	D. WOMEN THRIFT GROUPS			
1.	Are you started savings regularly?	88.6	11.4	44
2.	Group members are cooperating?	93.2	6.8	44
3.	Sanction of matching grant	38.6	61.4	44
4.	Economic activity	11.4	88.6	44
5.	All the members are attending meeting?	86.4	13.6	44
6.	Consider the ideas of group members?	86.4	13.6	44
7.	Support from NGOs/other agencies?	18.2	81.8	44
8.	Training in maintenance of accounts?	15.9	84.1	44
9.	Payments are regular?	86.4	13.6	44
10.	Advice from VLW/NGO/Members?	63.6	36.4	44
11.	Facing any problems?	2.3	97.7	44
GRAIN BANKS				
12.	Are you started grain banks?	25.0	75.0	44
13.	ITDA matching contribution	81.2	18.8	11
14.	Maintaining stock registers?	18.2	81.8	11
15.	Are you collecting extra grains?	72.7	27.3	11

A.P. PARTICIPATORY TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IFAD(ROME)
MID-TERM APPRAISAL STUDY
(Sponsored by The Commissioner of Tribal Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh)

BENEFICIARY SCHEDULE

1.0 Identification — Schedule NO. [ ]

1.1 Name of the ITDA : [ ] Code [ ]

1.2 District : [ ] Code [ ]

1.3 Mandal : [ ] Code [ ]

1.4 Hamlet : [ ] Code [ ]

1.5 Revenue Village : [ ] Code [ ]

1.6 Name of the Beneficiary : [ ]

1.7 Father/Husband's Name : [ ]

1.8 Name of the Tribe: [ ]

1.9 Name of the Investigator : [ ]

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JULY, 1998

2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS

2.1 Age [ ]

2.2 Sex (Male–1, Female–2) [ ]

2.3 Education Status (Illiterate–1, Literate–2, Below SSC–3, SSC and above–4, Technical–5, Others(specify)–6) [ ]

2.4 Occupation (at the time of selection) (Agri. labour–1, Non–agri. labour–2, Both 1&2–3, Cultivator–4, Business,–5, Private job–6, Self employed–7, Rural artisan–8, No occupation–9, Others(specify)–10 [ ]

2.5 Occupation (at present) (Agri. labour–1, Non–agri. labour–2, Both 1&2–3, Cultivator–4, Business,–5, Private job–6, Self employed–7, Rural artisan–8, No work–9, Others(specify)–10 [ ]

2.6 Family size [ ] 2.6a Total [ ]

Sex	Children (0 – 15)	Adults (16 – 55)	Aged (55 and above)
2.6b Male			
2.6c Female			

2.7 Educational Levels of the Members of the Family

Adults 16 +	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Technical
2. a Male					
2.7b Female					

2.8

Children (5–15 years)	Total	Not going to school	Primary	Secondary
2.8a Male				
2.8b Female				

2.9 Workers

	Worker	Male	Female
2.9a	Adult		
2.9b	Children		

2.10 Activity

2.10a Cultivators

2.10b Agricultural labour

2.10c Non-agri-cultural labour

2.10d Service

2.10e Others(specify)

3.0 **POSSESSION OF ASSETS (in acres and cents)**

	Type of Possession	Wet	Dry	Total
3.0a	Own Land			
3.0b	Lease-in/ Share cropping			
3.0c	Lease-out			
3.0d	No cultivation			
3.0e	Operated Land			

3.1 Type of House
(Thatched hut-1, Kutcha-2, Semi pucca-3, Pucca-4)

3.2 Ownership of the house
(Owned-1, Rented-2, Temporary-3, Others(specify)-4)

3.3 Annual family income (in Rs.) (from all sources)

4.0 SELECTION PROCESS/AWARENESS OF PROGRAMME

4.1 Was there any household survey undertaken before your selection as beneficiary? (Yes–1, No–2) ☐

4.2 Were you selected as a beneficiary in Gramsabha meeting? (Yes–1, No–2) ☐

4.3 If Yes, is it conducted within the village? (Yes–1, No–2) ☐

4.4 If No, conducted outside for a group of villagers? (Yes–1, No–2) ☐

4.5 If No, partial meeting held (Yes–1, No–2) ☐

4.6 If not, did you approach anybody for identification? (Yes–1, No–2) ☐

4.7 If Yes, who motivated you to takeup the scheme? (Official–1, Village community–2, Local politicians–3, Other beneficiary–4, Village level worker–5, NGO's–6, Others(specify)–7) ☐

4.8 Are you satisfied with the mode of selection? (Yes–1, No–2) ☐

5.0 SCHEME DETAILS

5.1 Have you been asked about the type of scheme you need? (Yes–1, No–2) ☐

5.2 If No, how you got the scheme? (Officer–1, Village community–2, Political leader–3, Village level worker–4, Others(specify)–5) ☐

5.3 All the villagers discussed among themselves regarding the scheme of their choice for their community (for group scheme) (Yes–1, No–2) ☐

5.4 Name of the scheme _____ Code ☐

5.5 Group based or individual? (Group based–1, Individual–2) ☐

5.6 Total amount sanctioned (in Rs.) | | | | | | |

5.6.1 ITDA Loan (in Rs.) | | | | | | |

5.6.2 Subsidy (in Rs.) | | | | | | |

5.6.3 Bank Loan (in Rs.) | | | | | | |

5.6.1 Cost of the asset/Scheme (in Rs.) | | | | | | |

5.7 If it has exceeded how did you manage the balance amount? (Own funds–1, Borrowed–2, Friends & relations–3, Others(specify)–4) [ ]

5.8 Where did you purchase the asset(place)?

5.9 If the cost of the asset is less than the sanctioned amount how you are utilised the balance amount?

6.0 CHOICE

6.1 Was the scheme received of your choice? (Yes–1, No–2) [ ]

6.2 If No, who suggested you to take up the scheme (Relatives–1, Friends–2, Other beneficiary–3, Village community–4, Local politician–5, Government official–6, voluntary organisation–7, Village level worker–8, Others(specify)–9) [ ]

6.3 Are you satisfied with the quality of the asset? (Yes–1, No–2) [ ]

6.4 Did the programme provide working capital? (Yes–1, No–2) [ ]

6.5 If No, how did you manage that (Own sources–1, Borrowing–2, Friends & relatives–3, Others (specify–4)

6.6 Possession of required skill to handled the unit (Yes–1, No–2)

7.0 SANCTION & GROUNDING OF THE UNIT

7.1 Month of Identification: Month Year

7.2 Month of sanction

7.3 Month of grounding

7.4 Mode of disbursement of Money (by cheque–1, by cash–2, both 1&2–3, Through Asset–4)

7.5 Nature of scheme implementation (At a time–1, Phased manner–2, Not implemented–3)

7.6 Grounding Status (Scheme grounded fully–1, Partially–2, Not grounded–3)

7.7 a) Whether the scheme is grounded in appropriate time? (Yes–1, No–2)

b) If no, specify the appropriate time (month)

7.8 Are you involved in the purchasing process (Yes–1, No–2)

7.9 How many times did you visit the ITDA/Bank for getting the loan?

7.10 Expenditure incurred

8.0 STATUS OF THE ASSET

8.1 Whether the scheme is intact?
(Intact–1, Partially Intact–2, No unit–3, Not grounded–4) ☐

8.2 If the scheme is fully/partially intact what is the average monthly income (in Rs.) ☐☐☐☐☐☐

8.3 Employment created

8.3a Full time (number of days) ☐

8.3.b Part time(number of days) ☐

8.4 If the unit is partially intact, give reasons?
(Repair–1, Sold away–2, Death–3, Source of died away–4, Lack of irrigation source–5, Sickness–6, Theft/Runaway–7, No forward linkage–8, Others(specify)–9) ☐

8.5 Since, how long the unit is partially intact (no. of days) ☐

8.6 Nature of problem if any while maintaining the asset
(Physical–1, Financial–2, Both 1&2–3, No backward linkage–4, No forward linkage –5, Others(specify)–6) ☐

8.7 Give details of problem facing?
(Grazing land–1, Fodder–2, High maintenance–3, Marketing–4, Working capital–5, Others(specify)–6) ☐

8.8 If the asset is not intact, reasons
(Sold due to loss–1, Dead–2, Sold away by the beneficiary–3, Purposefully sold away–4, Theft/Runaway–5, Others(specify)–6) ☐

8.9 Present status of the asset
(Inproductive use–1, Not in productive use–2) ☐

8.10 If not in productive use, give reasons
(Perished–1, Lost–2, Sold–3, Not purchased–4, Transferred–5, Lactation period –6, Others(specify)–7) ☐

8.11 If sold, when was it?
(Immediately–1, One month–2, Three months–3, Six months–4) ☐

9.0 IMPACT OF THE ASSET

9.1 Total income from the asset (in Rs.) | | | | | | |

9.2 Expenditure (in Rs.) | | | | | | |

9.3 Net income from the asset (Rs.) | | | | | | |

9.4.1 Agriculture (Rs.) | | | | | | |

9.4.2 Wages (Rs.) | | | | | | |

9.4.3 Other Income (Forest based etc.) | | | | | | |

9.4.4 Total income (Rs.) (9.4.1+9.4.2+9.4.3) | | | | | | |

9.4.5 Total household income from all sources (including asset income) (9.3 + 9.4.3) | | | | | | |

10.0 REACTIONS/PERCEPTIONS OF THE BENEFICIARIES

10.1 What is your reaction for the scheme implemented by the ITDA? (Very good–1, Good–2, Satisfactory–3, Poor–4, No comments–5) | |

10.2 In your opinion is the selection process proper? (Very good–1, Good–2, Satisfactory–3, Poor–4, No comments–5) | |

10.3 If No, what is your view regarding selection process?

10.4 Did asset reach you in time? (Yes–1, No–2) | |

10.5 If No, any changes you want to propose or timely disbursement of the asset.

10.6 What about your reaction regarding grounding process? (Very good–1, Good–2, Satisfactory–3, Poor–4, No comments–5)

10.7 Is there any change in the incremental income in the family after assistance? (Substantial–1, Average–2, Marginal–3, No change–4, No comments–5)

I. MINOR IRRIGATION (MI) SCHEMES

MI1 Name of the beneficiary

MI2 Village

MI3 Type of work/scheme?
(Dug well–1, Bore well–2, Lift irrigation–3, filter point–4, Minor Irrigation Tank–5, Kunta–6, Energisation–7, Dug–cum–bore well– 8, Check dam–9, Electric Motor–10)

MI4 What are the arrangements for irrigating the crops before the scheme is given?
(Rainfed–1, Rent–2, Sharing–3, Old well–4, Others–9)

MI5 Status of the work?
(Completed–1, Middle stage–2, Not started–3)

MI6 If it is in the middle stage: Presently, the works is in progress?
(Yes–1, No–2)

MI7 If Yes, what type of work is going on

MI8 How much time it will take to complete the work?

MI9 If not, started, reasons

MI10 Who selected the site?
(Village community–1, Village president–2, Tribal and Non–tribals–3)

MI11 Who executed the work?
(Village development committee–1, Contractor–2, ITDA–3)

MI12 Whether, the work was executed as per your wish and convenance?
(Yes–1, No–2)

MI13 Whether the area is treated with soil–conservation works?
(Yes–1, No–2)

MI14 *Who participated in the work?*
(Tribals of same village–1, Tribals of outside village–2, Tribals and Non–tribals–3, Only non–tribals–4)

MI15 Are you participated in the labour work?
(Yes–1, No–2)

MI14 Wages

	Wages per day (Rs.)	*Male*	*Female*
MI14a	Local		
MI14b	Non–local		

MI15 Whether the entire amount was borne by the government?
(Yes–1, No–2)

MI16 If No, what was the villagers contribution?
(10%–1, 15%–2, 20%–3, 30%–4, 50%–5)

MI17 How is the quality of work?
(Good–1, Average–2, Not satisfactory–3)

MI18 If not satisfactory, reasons?

MI19 What is the effect of asset/scheme?
(Increase in operated land–1, Intensification of cultivation–2, Change in cropping pattern–3, Dry to wet–4, Others(specify–5)

MI20 Extent of land benefited due to the scheme (in acres)?

MI21 No. of farmers benefited

MI22 Whether any inputs (seeds, fertiliser) were supplied to you?
(Yes–1, No–2)

MI23 If No, how you managed?
(Loan–1, Borrowed–2, Own money–3)

MI24 Give particulars of crops grown

Season	Crop Name	Extent of Area (acres)		Quantity per Acre (Kgs.)		By-product per Acre	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Kharif 1							
2							
3							
Rabi 1							
2							
3							
Total Annual Income							

MI25 Whether the checkdam was helpful in arresting the silt in the lower reacher? (Yes-1, No-2) ☐

MI26 Whether there was any improvement in ground water levels in the wells/bores? (Yes-1, No-2) ☐

MI27 Whether any additional area was brought under cultivation due to raise in the ground water level? (Yes-1, No-2) ☐

MI28 Any suggestion and comments on irrigation scheme

II. SOIL CONSERVATION (SC) SCHEME

SC1 Name of the beneficiary

SC2 Village/Hamlet

SC3 Mandal

SC4 Type of work

SC5 Soil Conservation (SC)
(*Stone Terracing*–1, *Contour bunds*–2, *Bench terracing*–3, Graded bunding–4, Vegetative barriers–5, Stone terracing–6, Gully checks–7, Diversion drains–8, Farm ponds–9, Treatment of non–arable lands–10)

SC6 Whether motivation meeting/group meeting were conducted, regarding the soil conservation
(Yes–1, No–2)

SC7 If Yes, who conducted the meetings
(ITDA officers–1, MDO–2, Village level workers–3, Extension officer–4, NGO–5, Others(specify)–6)

SC8 Who selected the site/field for soil conservation work.
(Village community–1, Village president–2, Member of the village–3, Tribal and non–tribal–4, Non–tribals–5,Officials–6)

SC9 Have you satisfied/convinced by the officers regarding the soil conservation works?
(Yes–1, No–2)

SC10 Who executed the work?
(Tribals of same village–1, Contractor–2, VTDA–3, Non–tribals–4, Self–5)

SC11 Who supervised the work?
(ITDA engineer–1, Agri. extension officer–2, Community Co–ordinator–3, Village liason worker worker–4, Village president–4, Community leader–5, Others (specify)–6)

SC12 Extent of area treated for soil conservation work

SC13 Extent of area cultivated

SC14 Whether the work was executed as per your wish and convenyance
(Yes–1, No–2)

SC15 How was the quality of the work?
(Good–1, Average–2, Not satisfactory–3, Very poor–4)

SC16 If Not satisfactory/very poor, give reasons

SC17 Whether any irrigation facilities are available?
(Yes–1, No–2)

SC18 Status of work?
(Completed–1, Middle stage–2, Not started–3)

SC19 If completed impact of the scheme?
(Crops raised–1, Horticulture–2, Nursery–3)

SC20 If work is in middle stage, expected date of completion

SC21 If Not, started reasons

SC22 Who involved in the labour work?
(Tribals of same village–1, Tribals from outside village–2, Non–tribals–3, Tribal and Non–tribals–4, Non–tribals from outside–5, Tribal and Non–tribals of outside village–6)

SC23 Are you involved in the labour work?
(Yes–1, No–2)

SC24 Wage

		Wage rate per day (Rs.)
SC24a	Male	
SC24b	Female	

SC25 If piece mill wage rate, what was the average wage rate per day (in Rs.)

SC26 Was there any problem of soil erosion before formation of bunds/barries/terracing?
(Yes–1, No–2)

SC27 Did you find that the bunds are useful in checking soil erosion?
(Yes–1, No–2)

SC28 How the bunds are being utilised?
(Raising fodder–1, Tree plantation–2, Others(specify)–3)

SC29 Whether the diversion drains/farm ponds are useful?
(Yes–1, No–2)

SC30 If Yes, in what way they are useful?

SC31 If Not, why they are not useful?

SC32 Are you facing any difficulty in taking up agricultural operations after bunding
(Yes–1, No–2)

SC33 Whether any inputs were given (such as seeds, ferrtiliser etc.,)
(Yes–1, No–2)

SC34 If No, any loan was sanctioned?
(Yes–1, No–2)

SC35 If No, how are you managed?

SC36 Whehther the entire amount was borne by the government?
(Yes–1, No–2)

SC37 If No, what was the villagers contribution?
(10%–1, 15%–2, 20%–3, 30%–4, 50%–5)

SC38 Is there any increase in crop yields?
(Yes–1, No–2)

SC39 If Yes, how much (kgs./acre) [ ]

SC40 If No, reasons [ ]
(Adverse seasonal condition–1, Inadequate inputs–2, Quality of inputs was not good–3, Late sowing–4, Pest diseases–5, Others(specify)–6)

SC41 Crops grown

	Sl. No.	Crop	Area (acres)		Yield per acre	
			Before	After	Before	After
SC41a	K1					
SC41b	K2					
SC41c	R1					
SC41d	R2					

SC42 Any comments/Suggestions

SC43 Comments/Remarks by investigator

III. HORTICULTURE / SATELLITE NURSERY (HC/SN)

HC/SN1 Name of the beneficiary

HC/SN2 Village

HC/SN3 Name of the Plantation Code

HC/SN4 Extent of area (acres/cents)

HC/SN5 No. of trees

HC/SN6 Source of irrigation
(Bore well–1, Minor irrigation tank–2, Checkdam–3, Open well–4, Rainfed–5, Pot water–6)

HC/SN7 Who selected the site?
(Village community–1, Village president–2, Ourself–3, Officials–4)

HC/SN8 Before land use

HC/SN9 Whether any motivation meetings/group meetings were conducted regarding the Horticulture/Satellite Nursery Programme (Yes–1, No–2)

HC/SN10 If yes, who conducted the Programme?
(ITDA Officials–1, MDO–2, Village–level worker–3, Extension Officer–4, NGO–5, Others–6)

HC/SN11 Who executed the work?
(Ourself–1, VTDA–2, NGO–3, Official–4)

HC/SN12 Who supervised the work?
(Agricultural extension officer–1, ITDA official–2, NGO–3, Village level worker–4, Others(specify)–5)

HC/SN13 Have you undergone any training on horticulture/satellite nursery programme?
(Yes–1, No–2)

HC/SN14 If Yes, place of training

HC/SN15 Duration

HC/SN16 Stipend per month

HC/SN17 Is it helpful to you?
(Yes–1, No–2)

HC/SN18 What type of training was given to you?
(Raising satellite nursery–1, Grafting techniques–2, Plant disease–3, Others(specify)–4)

HC/SN19 Have you participated in any demonstration methods?
(Yes–1, No–2)

HC/SN20 If Yes, place:_____ HC/SN21 No. of days

HC/SN22 If not, how you are managing the plants?

HC/SN23 Any implements (Sickles,spades) were provided?
(Yes–1, No–2)

HC/SN24 Fencing has been done?
(Yes–1, No–2)

HC/SN25 Size of the pits: Actual HC/SN25a Recommended

HC/SN26 Whether proper spacing were adopted in between two plants?
(Yes–1, No–2)

HC/SN27 While planting which method was followed ?
(Seedling-1, Grafting-2, Budding-3)

HC/SN28 Cost incurred per each plant/seedling (Rs.)

HC/SN29 Place of purchase of trees/plants _____

HC/SN30 Plants selection/purchase was acceptable to you?
(Yes–1, No–2)

HC/SN31 While purchasing, any official involved?
(Yes–1, No–2)

HC/SN32 How many trees were planted?

HC/SN33 Presently, how many plants are there?

HC/SN34 Reasons for mortality (dead)

HC/SN35 Who involved in labour work?
(Local tribals–1, Outside labour–2, Not–tribals–3)

HC/SN36 Have you involved in the labour work (for diggi pits)?
(Yes–1, No–2)

HC/SN37 Wage

		Wage rate per day (Rs.)
HC/SN37a	Male	
HC/SN37b	Female	

HC/SN38 Whether the area treated with soil conservation methods?
(Yes–1, No–2)

HC/SN39 Any inter–cropping was done?
(Yes–1, No–2)

HC/SN40 If Yes, Name of the crop _____

HC/SN41 Any fertilisers and pesticides were used?
(Yes–1, No–2)

HC/SN42 Age of the plants

HC/SN43 How the material was supplied to you (seeds/ pesticides/plants)?
(Free–1, Subsidy–2, Cost to Cost–3) ☐

HC/SN44 Any extension workers/horticulture officers visiting?
(Yes–1, No–2) ☐

HC/SN45 If Yes, has he given any advise/guidance?
(Yes–1, No–2) ☐

HC/SN46 If Yes, is it useful to you?
(Yes–1, No–2) ☐

HC/SN47 If No, how you are managing?

HC/SN48 In your opinion the plantation is suitable to the land?
(Yes–1, No–2) ☐

HC/SN49 If No, why you are accpted for this plantation?

HC/SN50 Whether any replacement were made for the dead plants?
(Yes–1, No–2) ☐

HC/SN51 Presently are you getting any income from this crop?
(Yes–1, No–2) ☐

HC/SN52 If Yes, average income per month ☐☐☐☐

HC/SN53 If No, expecting year of yielding ☐

HC/SN54 Expected income per year? ☐☐☐☐☐☐

HC/SN55 Are you getting maintenance grant every year?
(Yes–1, No–2) ☐

HC/SN56 If Yes, how much you got so far?

	Year 2	Year 3
	☐	☐

HC/SN57 In case of satellite nursery, where were you purchasing the polythine bags? ☐

HC/SN58 Place of purchase of plant material _____

HC/SN59 How the material supplied?
(Free–1, Subsidy–2, Cost to Cost–3) ☐

HC/SN60 Per day how many plants are selling? ☐

HC/SN61 Cost per plant (in Rs.) ☐

HC/SN62 Profit per plant (in Rs.) ☐

HC/SN63 Who is purchasing?
(Local farmer–1, Local trader–2, Nursery–3, Out side trader–4, Out side farmer–5) ☐

HC/SN64 Extension worker/horticulture official visiting regularly?
(Yes–1, No–2) ☐

HC/SN65 If Yes, has he given any guidance/advise?
(Yes–1, No–2) ☐

HC/SN66 If Yes, is it useful?
(Useful-1, Notuseful-2) ☐

INVESTIGATOR'S OBSERVATIONS

HC/SN67 Performance of the farmer?
(Good–1, Average–2, Bad–3) ☐

HC/SN68 Maintenance of the plant?
(Good–1, Satisfactory–2, Bad–3) ☐

HC/SN69 General condition of the plant?
(Good–1, Satisfactory–2, Bad–3) ☐

HC/SN70 Farmer interest
(Good–1, Satisfactory–2, Bad–3) ☐

IV. PLOUGH BULLOCK (PB)

PB1 Name of the beneficiary

PB2 Village

PB3 How the asset is used?
(Self–1, Hiring out–2, Both–3, Share/Joint–4, Others(specify)–9)

PB4 If self used, give details
(Own land–1, Leased–in–land–2, Both–3, Sold out–4)

PB5 Extent of land cultivated — *Before* / *After*

PB6 Number of days own farm

PB7 Hired out days

PB8 Rent per day (in Rs.)

PB9 Before how you are managed?
(Hiring–1, Share/joint–2, Exchange–3, Old animals–4)

PB10 *Impact of the asset*
(Intensive cultivator–1, Additonal income from hiring out–2, Rent saved for ploughing–3, Both 2&3 – 4)

PB11 Are you facing any problem while maintaining the animals?
(Yes-1, No-2)

PB12 If Yes, what type of problems you are facing?

PB13 *Comments and suggestions regarding the scheme*

V. ANIMAL HUSBANDARY(AH) SCHEME

AH1	Name of the beneficiary	
AH2	Village	
AH3	Animal Husbandry (Milch animal_1)	
AH4	How many animals did you purchase under the scheme?	
AH5	How many animals of same kind did you have before the scheme?	
AH6	Total number of animals (at present)	
AH7	Lactation period since grounding of the asset (days)	
AH8a	Milk yield per day (litres) before	
AH8b	Milk yield per day (litres) at present	
AH9	Self consumption (Lts)	
AH10	Sold (Lts)	
AH11	Price per litre (in Rs.)	
AH12	Expenditure per day on animal feed (Rs.)	
AH13	Dry fodder per day (quantity in kgs.)	

AH14 Green fodder

AH15 Concentrates per day (quantity in kgs.)

AH16 Expenditure per day on feed (in Rs.)

AH17 Net income per day (in Rs.)

AH18 Where do you sell the milk?
(Private vendor –1, Milk collection centre –2, Local hotel – 3, Others –4)

AH19 Are you facing any problems while maintaining the asset?
(Yes-1, No-2)

AH20 If Yes, what type of problems?

AH21 Are you facing any problems while maintaining the milk?
(Yes-1, No-2)

AH22 Suggestion/remarks

VI. SHEEP AND GOAT(SG) SCHEME

SG1 Name of the beneficiary

SG2 Village

SG3 How many animals did you purchase under the scheme?

SG4 How many animals of same kind do you have before the scheme?

SG5 Total number of animals

SG6 Animals sold (Sheep/ Goat)

SG7 Price per animal (Rs)

SG8 Number of animals (present)

	Big	Small

SG9 Expenditure on Maintenance of the animal (per month)

SG10 Net income per month (in Rs.)

SG11 Are you facing any problems while maintaining animals? (Yes-1, No-2)

SG12 If Yes, type of problems facing?

VII. INDUSTRY, SERVICE AND BUSINESS(ISB) SCHEME

ISB1 Name of the beneficiary

ISB2 Village

ISB3 What are the average daily sales/earnings (in Rs.)

ISB4 Daily expenses? (in Rs.)

ISB5 Net income per day (in Rs.)

ISB6 Do you facing any competition/ difficulty in your business?
(Yes–1, No–2)

ISB7 If, Yes, specify

ISB8 Is there any extra employment created in your family with the asset/scheme?
(Yes-1, No-2)

ISB9 If yes, how many days in a year?

VIII. WOMEN DEVELOPMENT (WD)
(Thrift Groups)

WD1 Name of the beneficiary

WD2 Name of the Hamlet

WD3 Village WD4 Mandal

WD5 District

WD6 Name of the thrift group

WD7 Name of the organiser/leader

WD8 Age

WD9 Education

WD10 When the society was started?

WD11 How many members are there in your society?

WD12 Are you started thrift (savings) regularly?
(Yes–1, No–2)

WD13 If Yes, when Month Year

WD14 Who chose you as a group leader?
(Members–1, Voluntary agencies–2, ITDA Official–3, Village level worker–4, Others(specify)–5)

WD15 Who motivated you to form a thrift group?
(APO–1, Village level worker–2, NGO–3, Others(specify)–4)

WD16 Are the group members cooperating with you? (Yes–1, No–2) [ ]

WD17 Are you sanctioned any matching grant by ITDA (Yes–1, No–2) [ ]

WD18 If Yes, when was the matching grant sanctioned? (month and year) Month [ ] Year [ ]

WD19 What was the total thrift amount you have (in Rs.)? [ ]

WD20 What was the savings of each member (per month)? [ ]

WD21 How you are utilising the revolving fund? (Loan within group members–1, Fellow villagers–2, Village development society–3) [ ]

WD22 How many households availed the loan facilities so far? [ ]

WD23 What was the loan amount (in Rs.) Minimum [ ] Maximum [ ]

WD24 Are you started any economic activity? (Yes–1, No–2) [ ]

WD25 If Yes, Type of activity?

WD26 Are you paying any wages for the activity? (Yes–1, No–2) [ ]

WD27 If No, is it a community programme? (Yes–1, No–2) [ ]

WD28 If Yes, What type of community activity was taken up? (Checkdam–1, School building–2, Satellite nursery–3, Village garden–4, Society centre–5) [ ]

WD29 How many meetings do you hold in a month? [ ]

WD30 All the members are attending the meeting?
(Yes–1, No–2)

WD31 Do you consider the ideas of other group members?
(Yes–1, No–2)

WD32 If No, why?
(Not able to suggest–1, Don't like–2, No consensus–3)

WD33 Group performance
(Good–1, Satisfactory–2, Bad–3)

WD34 *Problems, if any*
(Yes-1, No-2)

WD35 Did you get support from any NGOs/Other agencies?
(Yes–1, No–2)

WD36 Are you trained in the maintenance of accounts/records of your group?
(Yes–1, No–2)

WD37 If No, who is helping in maintaining the accounts?
(Village level worker–1, Members–2, NGOs–3, Others(specify)–4)

WD38 Do you have a bank account for your group?
(Yes–1, No–2)

WD39 If Yes, is it
(Joint account–1, Individual–2)

WD40 *Per month total group savings (in Rs.)*

WD41 How much interest you are charging to members?

WD42 All the repayments are regular?
(Yes–1, No–2)

WD43 Purpose of loan?
(Food items–1, Consumption–2, Medical–3, Farm inputs–4, Investment in business–5, Others(specify)–6)

WD44 Are you taking any advise of the members/village level worker/NGOs for using the saving funds?
(Yes–1, No–2)

WD45 Are you facing any problem while obtaining the revolving fund/giving loans?
(Yes–1, No–2) ☐

WD46 *In what way the thrift group is useful to you?*

WD47 Are you started any grain banks?
(Yes–1, No–2) ☐

WD48 If Yes, how much grain collecting from each household? ☐

WD49 What procedure you are following for collecting the grains from each household

WD50 Does ITDA given any matching contribution?
(Yes–1, No–2) ☐

WD51 Are you maintaining stock records?
(Yes–1, No–2) ☐

WD52 *If Yes, what was the total stock* ☐

WD53 How many months it will feed the entire village community? ☐

WD54 How are you distributing it among yourself?

WD55 All are sharing equally or depending upon their shares?
(Equally–1, Depending upon their shares–2, Others(specify)–3) ☐

WD56 Are you collecting any interest (extra gain) from the members?
(Yes–1, No–2) ☐